THE Gleichen Call

Provincial Library Mar 21-16

Ninth Year, No. 45 GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916 Per Year $1.50

Successful Red Cross Masquerade Ball

The Red Cross masquerade ball Tuesday night proved one of the most enjoyable and successful masquerades ever given in Gleichen, especially considering the very cold weather. At a rough estimate it is believed the society will be able to add to its treasury about $140, although at present the sale of tickets and some of the expense accounts have not been received. Quite a number bought tickets to help along the good cause but failed to attend

Unfortunately the train from the west was late that evening and Mrs Trainor with her orchestra did not arrive from Calgary until nearly 11 o'clock. However, the ladies were equal to the occasion and Miss Dora Brosseau and Joe Marshall most cheerfully responded to their request to furnish music until the arrival of the orchestra.

By nine Floor Manager J. J. Marshall had the grand march in full swing, which certainly was a "grand" one and much credit is due the manager for the many graceful figures he had nicely describe, showing the many beautiful and comic costumes with the very best effect. In our next issue will appear a list of all the costumes supplied at the door and other particulars which are not just now available and time prevents publication this week.

Masks being removed Mayor Farquharson at once announced the decision of the judges in awarding the prizes to be as follows:

Lady's fancy—"Frolic", Miss Francis McGlashen. A Jewel case by A.R. Yates.

Gentleman's fancy—"GeorgeWashington", Mr. Bruce Awrey. Fountain pen by Dr. Farquharson.

Ladies comic—"Mrs. Mulligan", Mrs. W. P. Pinder. Broach by C. J. Gaudaur.

Gentleman's comic—"A Dutch Boy", Mrs. H. W. O'Neil. Box of cigars by Jack James.

Home-made—"Dutch Girl", Mrs. Farquharson. Flower plant by Miss Larkin.

Best decorated basket—Miss Davis Fern plant by Miss Larkin.

Then T. H. Beach got busy professionally and displaying some very tempting looking baskets he soon had men all over the hall nodding their bids until our worthy mayor parted with a five spot for the first one and when Mr. Beach had finished his oratory the Red Cross wasthe richer by $71.

Then all joined and kept the dance going merrily until 3 a.m.

Sergent T. Irvine was the happiest man in town on Thursday evening of last week when Mrs. Irvine presented him with a fine baby girl.

Murdock McLeod arrived Tuesday from Mather, Man., and will remain here for a few days looking after his business interests. His many Gleichen friends were pleased to meet him once again.

For razor straps, brushes, shaving soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

It was cold on Sunday.

The coal situation was serious for a few days the past week, but has improved. A number were thankful to receive steam coal for domestic purposes.

Sparks From Majorville

56 below! That's going some. The recent cold snap has been the worst for seven years so one paper says.

Geo. Prentice has gone on a trip to St, Catherines Ont., being called suddenly by the illness of a parent,

Mr. David Osler, from the land of the heather is, back again with his friends here David crossed the pond several times but this is the first time he had to have a passport.

Among the visitors who dropped in during the cold snap were Mr. Scott, telephone line repairer and Mr. Homes connected with the Government veterinary inspection We haven't seen an insurance agent this long time. We're just longing to see one.

Mr. Adolpe Plante, Mrs. Plante and George have been on a visit to a former place of residence at Beaumont, near Edmonton. They also visited Hay Lakes where Mr Plante holds some property. This is computed to be one of the best places for game in the province during shooting season.

A house without a plentiful supply of pure fresh air in it all the time is a mighty poor house to live in.

Have you had the grippe yet?

You have time to do anything you really want to do this includes a voiding the latest fad, la grippe.

Night air is as good to breathe as day air. In fact, it is apt to be purer. In the city, dust, smoke and irritating gas and ashes from a thousand chimny pots are less after dark. The furnaces of industry are doing their best (or rather worst) in the full blast of business hours. In the absence of a gale of wind, the dust of street traffic and the dirt stirred up by human feet during the day are less active when the town goes to sleep. With less dust there are fewer germ aeroplanes abroad at night, of course.

Coming Events

Feb. 1—G. S. Warren, Ouelletteville auction sale.

Feb 17—Farmers Institute meeting.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month:

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

First Tuesday after the full of the moon—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A.F. & A.M.

Council meetings—Last Friday n each month.

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from $1 up to $5.

Sunday's cold and wind will live long in the memory of some.

WM. R. TREND TURNS OVER A $100,000 STOCK DEAL

Marketted 1,243 Cattle on Foot

W. R. Trend has proven one of the successful ranchers of this district and has also proved his business ability to handle his stock right on to the market.

In a telephone conversation with him on Tuesday he admitted to the CALL that he was practically through with his sales for this season.

Questioned he said he had done exceedingly well this year and that he had disposed of stock exceeding the value of $100,000 00. When asked for particulars he was at first rather reticient but finally gave exact data, stating that since December 1st he had disposed of 1,243 head of cattle at an average price of $81.50 or an exact total of $101,304.50.

Furthermore, he stated that he had placed these cattle on the Calgary market on foot and paid no commission in transacting the business, which practically means little or no expense in the turn over.

From this brief conversation a very interesting story could be written had we the time and space at our disposal.

Only a few years ago "Billy" Trend, as his friends familiarly address him, was one of our struggling ranchers with plenty of foresight. After the hard winter of 1906-7 he felt the pinch like many others, yet he was steadfast. And while holding on to his remmanent of stock he toured the country and secured carloads of young cattle which he placed with Gleichen farmers to feed their straw stacks for the winter at a profit to them, and disposed of them in the spring at a profit to himself. Steadily he worked and replenished his stock at his ranch, incidentally turning over many small deals, and has now seen his hard work crowned with success.

Readers should not imagine that the one hundred thousand dollars odd represents all of Mr. Trend's stock on hand—not by a long way. It only represents his disposal of surplus stock for the present season. And who may estimate, or even guess, what another year may mean to him?

Mr. Trend by hard work and consistancy has shown what a rancher can accomplish in this district, even with the odds against him for a time. He not only believes in a rancher raising stock but also in handling it right through until it is on the market. He recognizes that many a capable ranch manager looses a goodly portion of his profits by allowing the middle-men or commision men to transact the business that he himself should transact and reap the benefit of. Herein is a lesson that many other ranchers may profit by.

On Monday Abe Cohn, arrested in Calgary, appeared before F. C. Vigar, J.P. charged with forgery and false pretences. It appears that the young man's father, Max Cohn, purchased a number of hides from the Blackfeet Indians and sent his son here early in December to aeceive them from Agent Gooderham. The son issued a draft for $914.90, which a couple of days later he discovered to be $119.35 more than the price agreed upon and advised Mr. Gooderham who, in order to avoid delay, issued a cheque for the difference in favor of the Canadian Fur and Hay Co., of which Colin's father is sole proprietor. The son presented the cheque at the bank and finally had it cashed, but neglected to refund it to his father. After hearing the evidence Mr. Vigar committed the young man for trial and he was taken to Calgary that afternoon.

For table cutlery carvers in case, electro plate, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

R. A. Begg, of Calgary and Robt. Shaw, M. P. P., of Stettler, shipped nine carloads os extra good looking steers on Saturday to New Westminister, B. C, which they purchas from John C. Morton. It was a pretty cold ride for the boys bringing in the cattle and several of them had their faces touched with frost.

The weather—now don't fool yourself—it felt like a million below but it really was some less.

Gleichen Once More Beats Bassano

In a Splended Game Gleichen Won With 3-2. No Penalities Were Handed Out.

On Friday evening of last week the old rivals of Bassano met the Gleichen hockey boys on their own ice for the first this season and put up one of the best and cleanest games ever witnessed in this town.

Unfortunately it was a very cold night and the gate receipts were not nearly what they would have otherwise been, but the spectators who attended were more than amply repaid their admisson fee in the amusement they had.

In the first half the Bassano boys put up a strong game and ended with 2 to 0 in their favor, but then the Gleichen fellows decided they would do their very best to at least break even and when the end came they succeeded to the extent that they reached the net three times and did not even allow the visitors one.

Not one penalty was meted out during the game and all appeared perfectly satisfied that the result was honorably won, although some complained of Jack Frost touching their toes, ears, face, etc.

The boys are most anxious to meet again hope that ere the season is over they will have several matches.

After the game the visiting team was entertained at a dance.

Ladies vs. Kelties

Just think, the Bow Valley Kilties have challenged Gleichen Ladies All Stars to play hockey on Friday evening February 4th at 8:15.

Scotchmen have ever been noted for daring deeds, but also for a weakness for the gentler sex. Perhaps it may be the effect of the war germ so prevailent just now the world over. Yet it is almost impossible to believe that right here in Gleichen we have seven Scots who have the germ so fierce that they have challenged the dear ladies of Gleichen to a match at Hockey.

We pity poor Scotty—this time, but everybody will want to see the defeat. Napoleon is reported to have remarked, "Give me French officers and British soldiers and I will conquer the world," but a local wag says, "Give me seven women and (D.V.) I will conquer this and other hemispheres."

The Gleichen Women's Institute will meet with Mrs. W. Park Evans on Wednesday, February 2nd, at 3 p. m. "Parlimentary Orders" will be the subject of the meeting. At roll call every member is requested to respond to "My Favorite Recreation". All ladies interested are requested to attend.

The ice man's crop looks good just now and his harvest is almost assured. But he should insure against Old Sol and Chinook.

Last week we remarked, "What a pleasant change in the weat her!" So it was when it went into type—but there was some difference by the time our readers read it.

The ice man just now has the smile on the coal man. It listens good just now, but harken to the coal man later on.

The Farmer's Institute Meetings

Gleichen, Wed. Feb. 17

The following list of Farmer's Institute meetings will be held under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and addressed by Don. H. Bark of Strathmore, on alfalfa, pasture mixtures and fodder crops. In all probability another speaker will be present to talk on a live stock subject.

Langdon Feby. 14th at 2 p.m.
Carsland " 15th "
Strathmore " 16th "
Gleichen " 17th "
Bassano Colony Feb. 18th 10 a m. and 1 30 p m.
Brooks Feb. 19th at 2 p.m.

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Fred W. Jones

According to "Industrial Canada," in a recent issue, the war is vindicating Canada's national policy. The manufacturers' journal explains its position in the following paragraph:

Further vindication of the National Policy has been furnished by the present war. If we had followed the Free Trader's ideal in Canada and confined the energies of our people to agriculture and the production of raw material, we would not now have an industrial system with which to aid in the gigantic task of producing sufficient munitions to overwhelm the enemy. Our factories are busy turning out all kinds of military equipment for ourselves and our allies. If the National Policy had never been put in operation the industries of Canada would have been small, localized, and almost at the mercy of their powerful competitors from abroad. This war has proved that a country which has no industrial system cannot hope to defend itself successfully. A powerful belligerent can cut off importations and reduce to impotence an adversary which does not possess factories in which to make munitions. A country which is almost entirely agricultural must buy its weapons and supplies. If it cannot buy them its situation is deplorable. When the present war broke out, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, the four great self-governing Dominions which have built up industrial systems behind protective tariffs, immediately began to utilize their factories to equip their own forces and to supplement the overtaxed factories of the Motherland and also to create and organize new industries. The policy which produces such results should not be discarded.

See our Golden Nugget Range with steel top and copper reservoir on base $42.50 Gleichen Trading Coy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Some good prolific sows that had big litters last year, bred for early spring. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, P. O. 45

FOR SALE—Marquis wheat bred up from Dr. Saunders selected. Grown on clean summer fallow, free from admixtures of other wheat, yielded 64 bushels to the acre and weighs out the granary 66 lbs. per measured bushel, Will take Cluny track price for a few hundred bushels at my farm, to make room. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, Alta. 45

FOR SALE—The south east ¼ sec. 21, T. 19, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 20 acres, fenced, good house, stable, well, etc. Price $26 per acre, cash down $1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of $1400 due Jan. 1st 1917. Apply to John Glambeck, Milo, P. O. Alta. 44tf

TO RENT—3000 acses of cultivated lands in good district. One crop harvested on above acreage. Will rent all or any part over 100 acres. Machinery may be rented with land. For terms and conditions apply W. J. Harris, Hussar, Alta. 47

FOR SALE—50 tons of wheat hay at $4.55 per ton, Apply N. N. Hayes Gleichen. 46

FOR SALE—South East ¼, 31 18 20. $20 per acre $500 down balance 5 years Emil Korn, 2013 Cortez St. Chicago, Ill. 46

FOR SALE—A few young sows in pig. Apply Wm. Brown and Son Queenstown. 44

GIRL WANTED—For light house work. Apply C. J. Gaudaur, Gleichen. 44

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guarnteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

THRESHING OUTFIT—For sale Case Separator, new 28—46. Gas pull engine 15, 30, in good repair. Having finished my own threshing I will sell my outfit cheap for cash or half cash and balance on security. George Nelson, Box 22, Gleichen. 32tf

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore top clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded JH blotched $10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 25tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. $10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15tf

FOR SALE—south half of section 31 tp. 18 rg. 20. $20 per acre. $1600 cash down. Balance 3 years at 6 per cent interest. Apply John Glambeck, Queenstown, Alta. 30tf

LOST—1 red yearling heifer, brand VVJ left ribs. 1 roan yearling steer branded GR right ribs. Finder please notify H. M. Taylor, Cluny, Alta. 41

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

CHAPTER V.

Keeping Within the Law

Mary's heart leaped at the possibility back of those three owrds, "within the law." She might do anything, seek any revenge, work any evil, enjoy any mastery as long as she should keep within the law. There could be no punishment then. That was the lesson taught by the captain in high finance. He was at pains always in his stupendous robberies to keep within the law. To that end he employed lawyers of mighty cunning and learning to guide his steps arigin in such tortuous paths.

There, then, was the secret. Why should she not use the like means? Why, indeed? She had brains enough to devise, surely. Beyond that she needed only to keep her course most carefully within those limits of wrongdoing permitted by the statutes. The sole requirement would be a lawyer equally unscrupulous and astute.

She took Joe Garson into her confidence. He was vastly astonished at the outset and not quite pleased. To his view this plan offered merely a fashion of setting difficulties in the way of achievement.

Presently, however, the sincerity and persistence of the girl won him over. The task of convincing him would have been easier had he himself ever known the torment of serving a term in prison. Thus far, however, the forger had always escaped the penalty for his crimes, though often close to conviction. But Mary's arguments wer of a compelling sort as she set them forth in detail, and Garson agreed that the experiment should be made.

An agreement was made by which Joe Garson and certain of his more trusted intimates in the underworld were to put themselves under the orders of Mary concerning the sphere of their activities. Furthermore, they bound themselves not to engage in any devious business without her consent. Aggie, too, was one of the company thus constituted, but she figured little in the preliminary discussions, since neither Mary nor the forger had much respect for the intellectual capabilities of the adventuress, though they appreciated to the full her remarkable powers of influencing men to her will.

It was not difficult to find a lawyer suited to the necessities of the undertaking. Mary selected Sigismund Harris, an attorney, just in the prime of mental vigors, who possessed a knowledge of the law only to be equalled by his disrespect for it.

Forthwith the scheme was set in operation. As a first step Mary Turner became a young lady of independent fortune, who had living with her a cousin, Miss Agnes Lynch. The flat was abandoned. In its stead was an apartment in the Nineties on Riverside drive, in which the ladies lived alone with two maids to serve them.

Garson had rooms in the neighborhood, but Jim Lynch, who persistently refused the conditions of such an alliance, betook himself afar, to continue his reckless gathering of other folk's money in such wise as to make amenable to the law the very first time he should be caught at it.

A few tentative ventures resulted in profits so large that the company grew mightily enthusiastic over the novel manner of working. In each instance Harris was consulted and made his confidential statement as to the legality of the thing proposed. After a few perfectly legal breach of promise suits, due to Aggie's winsome innocence of demeanor, had been settled advantageously out of court Mary devised a scheme of greater elaborateness, with the legal acumen of the lawyer to indorse it in the matter of safety. It was planned as the swindling of a swindler, which, in fact, had now become the secret principle in Mary's morality.

A gentleman possessed of some means, none too scrupulous himself, but with high financial aspirations, advertised for a partner to invest capital in a business sure to bring large returns. This advertisement caught the eye of Mary Turner, and she answered it. An introductory correspondence encouraged her to hope for the victory in a game of cunning against cunning. She consulted with Harris and especially sought from him detailed information as to partnership law. His statements gave her such confidence that presently she entered into a partnership with the advertiser. By the terms of their agreement each deposited $30,000 to the partnership account.

This sum of $60,000 was ostensibly to be devoted to the purchase of a tract of land which should afterwards be divided into lots and resold to the public at enormous profit. As a matter of fact, the advertiser planned to make a suprious purchase of the tract in question by means of forged deeds granted by an accomplice, thus making through fraud a neat profit of $30,000.

No sooner was the $60,000 on deposit in the bank than Mary Turner drew out the whole amount, as she had a perfect right to do legally. When the advertiser learned of this he was, naturally enough, full to overflowing with wrath. But after an interview with Harris he swallowed his wrath as best he might. He found he could not go into court with clean hands, which is a prime stipulation of the law, though often honored in the breach. So he let himself be mulcted in raging silence.

The event established Mary as the arbiter in her own coterie. She next decided that a certain General Hastings would make an excellent sacrifice on the altar of justice—and to her own financial profit. The old man was a notorious rouge, of most unsavory reputation as a destroyer of innocence. It was probable that he would easily fall a victim to the ingenious charms of Aggie. As for that precocious damsel, she would run no least risk of destruction by the satyr.

General Hastings met Aggie in the most casual way. He was captivated by her freshness and beauty, her demureness, her ignorance of all things vicious. Straightway he set snares. He showered every gallant attention on the naive, bread-and-butter miss and succeeded gratifyingly soon in winning her heart—to all appearance. But he gained nothing more, for the coy creature abruptly developed most effective powers of resistance to every blandishment that went beyond strictest propriety. His ardor cooled suddenly when Harris served a summons in a suit for $10,000 damages for breach of promise.

Even while this affair was still in the course of execution Mary found herself engaged in a direction that offered at least the hope of attaining her great desire—revenge against Edward Gilder. This opportunity came in the person of his son, Dick. After much contriving, she got an introduction to that young man. Forthwith she showed herself so deliciously womanly, so intelligent, so daintily feminine, so singularly beautiful that the young man was enamored almost at once. The fact thrilled Mary to the depths of her heart, for in this son of the man whom she hated she saw the instrument of vengeance for which she had so longed. Yet this one thing was so vital to her that she said nothing of her purposes, not even to Aggie, though that observant person may have possessed suspicions more or less near the truth

It was some such suspicion that lay behind her speech as, in negligee, she sat smoking a cigarette, while watching Mary, who was adjusting her hat before the mirror of her dressing rable one pleasant spring morning.

"Dollin' up a whole lot, ain't you?" Aggie remarked affably, with that laxity of language which characterized her natural moods.

"I have a very important engagement with Dick Gilder," Mary replied tranquilly.

"Nice boy, ain't he?" Aggie ventured insinuatingly.

"Oh, I suppose so," came the indifferent answer from Mary as she tilted the picture hat to an angle a trifle more jaunty.

"I don't get you, Mary. You never used to look at the men. The way you acted when you first run round with me, I thought you sure was a suffragette. And then you met this young Gilder—and good-night, nurse."

"Well?"

"His old man sends you up for a stretch for something you didn't do, and you take up with his son like—"

"And yet you don't understand!" There was scorn for such gross stupidity in the musical voice.

Aggie choked a little from the cigarette smoke as she gave a gasp when suspicion of the truth suddenly dawned on her slow intelligence.

"Holly gee!" Her voice come in a treble shriek of apprehension. "I'm wise!"

"But you must understand this," Mary went on, with an authoritative note in her voice. "Whatever may be between young Gilder and me is to be strictly my own affair. It has absolutely nothing to do with the rest of you or with our schemes for money making. And, what is more, Agnes, I want to know what you meant by talking in the public street yesterday with a common pickpocket."

Aggie's childlike face changed swiftly its expression from a sly eagerness to sullenness.

"You know perfectly well, Mary Turner," she cried indignantly, "that I only said a few ords in passin' to my brother Jim. And he ain't no common pickpocket. Holly gee! He's the best dip in the business."

(To be Continued)

Higher Economy

Among the Japanese economy is held to be a high virtue. Two old misers of Tokio were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about twenty years," said one, and this is my system: I don't wastefully open the whole fan and wave it carelessly. I open only one section at a time. That is good for about a year. Then I open the next, and so on until the fan is eventually used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family, we use a fan for two or three generations, and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. Oh, no. We hold it still, like this, under our nose and wave our face!"—Everybody's.

"Strike at the Head"

The Kaiser measures the French and the British by his own bushel, by that of the band which serve him. He makes a mistake as he has done so many times already. Neither French nor British are scared by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, but Germans are terrified in this way. The law of the defence of our country and our civilization demands that we shall strike the German in his most vulnerable spot.

Generalissimo, employ your admirable aeroplanes brutally to shake the German chiefs in their towns. Strike at the head. The slave will yield.—Paris Le Matin.

May Issue Badge For War Workers

Following the example of the British authorities, the Canadian government may soon decide to issue a distinguishing badge for munition workers, rejected applicants for enlistment and others who may be employed on war works. There has been no definite action taken yet, but it is known that Premier Borden and Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, are in sympathy with the idea, although the need in Canada may not be so pressing as in Great Britain.

The suggestion is made that the labor department institute a mark of distinction to all who are engaged in munition work here in the same way that is being done in England. However, the labor department has not the power to authorize the issuing of a badge and the matter will have to be decided by the government or the military council, who have the matter under consideration.

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Pacificists Harming the U.S.

Roosevelt Says They Have Weakened Moral Side of the People

Former President Roosevelt, in the course of an article in the Harvard Advocate, declares that Harvard would do well to establiesh as part of its curriculum an efficient system of thorough military training.

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt says: "Much harm has been done to Americans by crooked politicians and by crooked business men; but they have never done as much harm as these professional pacificists have sought to do and have partially succeded is doing. They have weakened the moral side of our people; they have preached base and ignoble doctrines to this nation. For five years they have succeeded in tainting our foreign policy with mean hyprocisy.

"I abhor wanton or unjust war. I believe with all my heart in peace. If peace can be obtained on terms compatible with self respect. Even a necessary war I regard as a lamentable necessity. But it may be a necessity in order to save our bodies. It may be a necessity in order to save our souls. A high minded man or woman does not regard death as the most dreadful of all things, because there are some things worse than war.

"No man is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his body, to risk his well being, to risk his life in a great cause. No nation has a right to a place in the world unless it has so trained its sons and daughters that they follow righteousness as the great goal. They must scorn to do injustice, scorn to submit to injustice. They must endeavor steadily to make peace the handmaiden of righteousness, to secure both peace and righteousness. But they must stand ready, if the alternative is between peace and righteousness, unhesitatingly to face suffering and death in war rather than submit to iniquity or dishonor."

A Brave Soldier

Single-handed, He Captured Thirty Germans

Private Sam Wolfe, a young Jewish soldier, whose home is in Glasgow, tells this story in his own words:

"The village of Loos was a perfect shambles with dead Germans, and in every window was a sniper. My chief duty and concern was to find a place where I could signal from, and I saw a small house just like one of our villas at home. I entered the front door and ran up against a couple of Germans. My rifle was up and two bullets bowled them over. Then I went upstairs, and at the top was another German waiting. Quick as lightning I fired at him, and had the satisfaction of seeing him roll dead on the stairs.

"I now looked for a good window where I could signal from, and seeing a door off the landing pushed it open. Then I got the surprise of my life. The room was full of Germans. All were armed. I never lost my head, and called to them to surrender. I understand and can speak a little German, and I warned them in their own language that the house was surrounded. This ruse was successful.

"They dropped their rifles and equipment and filed out of the house. There were 30 of them. Once clear of the house they saw they had been duped, but a company of soldiers were not far off, and I marched my captives towards them, and they were taken prisoners.

SOUTH AFRICA RAISES ALL MEN ASKED FOR

General Smuts Says Union Is Now Rercruiting for Contingencies

General Jan Christian Smuts, minister of defence in the Union of South Africa, has announced that the entire force asked for for the East African expedition had been recruited, and that the imperial government had been informed that the Union was increasing its forces to provide for contingencies.

Explaining the decision of South Africa to send an expeditionary force to East Africa, General Smuts said this action was taken because of the danger arising from the arming of natives by the Germans and the preaching of a holy war against Christians, to which he declared the Germans were lending their assistance.

Cinemas on the Sea

It has been remarked before now that only a salmon stream or a golf course is necessary to add to the completeness of the equipment of the up-to-date modern liner, with its swimming baths, theatres, tennis courts, and other amenities, but it has been left apparently to the Orsova, of the Orient line, to receive the first board of trade permit to carry a cinemo. For the purpose of the show a stage including a pretty drop scene, is rigged up on deck, where seating accommodation for some 1,500 spectators is provided, and non-inflammable films are used, so that there is no danger of fire. In addition to the ordinary "subjects" special films are ing Australian scenes and events are provided for the benefit of emigrant passengers, and in this way serve educational as well as recreative purposes.

Grips the Heart

Does not the story, which the despatches bring of the Nursing Sisters on a British transport who refused to take the rescuing boats until the soldiers were saved, grip your heart? "Fighting men first," they exclaimed, and stood at their pieces until the ship went down. Than this there can be no grander heroism. The noble band of nurses have left behind them a memory that will never die, and that should and will be an inspiration to men everywhere.—Victoria Colonist.

Liquor Falsehoods

Prohibition Laws Prove to be a Great Blessing to the Masses

The public should be warned of the misrepresentations and falsehoods published by the liquor interest for the purpose of casting doubt upon the value of prohibition of the liquor traffic. They are fighting a desperate rear guard fight in defence of what they consider their right to make easy money by the sale of what is now acknowledged the world over to be a very harmful drug.

They seem to have a regular organization of writers whose business it is to cast discredit upon prohibition or any other restraint of their business. Their principal assertion is that prohibition is a failure in some distant place. They give figures that seem fair that they deceive many people who do not know the facts For instance at one time Prince Edward Island, our only province that has prohibition, had more insane than any other province. For various reasons Prince Edward Island has attracted a number of patients from outside the Island and they hold this up as proof that prohibition causes insanity. As many insane are insane for life, it takes some years of prohibition before much reduction is seen, but drunkenness and crime show a marked reduction almost immediately.

They are careful not to tell that some wet provinces have nearly forty times as much crime as our only dry province, yet the last census report shows that to be the fact. In fact, drunkenness and crime are almost absent in Prince Edward Island, the statistics showing only 1.1 per ten thousand population.

They used to give figures to show that certain cities in the state of Maine has as much drunkenness as before prohibition, but they carefully concealed the fact that these were cities that refused to close the saloons. They did the same thing about Kansas. They now point to the State of Kansas as having as many prisoners in penitentiary as license states have. They do not tell that in Kansas there is a very large federal penitentiary to which prisoners are sent from all over the United States and that there has not been a Kansan in it for years. There is a state penitentiary in Kansas, the governor of which declares that prohibition has been a great success.

Some times they resort to absolute falsehoods trusting that few will know the truth. Thus recently they wrote that Nova Scotia, which is half prohibition, had more drunkenness and more arrests for drunkenness than any other province. The latest statistics show that Nova Scotia had only 8.0 per thousand population, while British Columbia had 21.3 and when Nova Scotia had 14.8 convictions for crime per ten thousand, British Columbia had 42.3 and Alberta 40.6.

The fact is that a prohibitory law even though poorly enforced is a great blessing as thousands are glad of the excuse to break away from the ruinous treating habit.—H. Arnott, M.A., M.C.P.S.

Helping French Farmers

How Britain Went to the Aid of Farmers in the Devastated Areas

By courtesy of the French government and military authorities a small British deputation recently visited the devastated areas of France from Chalons-sur-Marne to the Vosges on behalf of the agricultural relief of allies committee formed under the patronage of the king in connection with the Royal Agricultural society.

The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Kidner, chairman of the Farmers' Club, Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the National Farmers' Union; Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald, and their mission was to investigate the condition of the areas overrun by the enemy with a view to aiding in the replenishment of the denuded regions in plants, implements, machinery, live stock, and fowls.

The committee have already supplemented to advantage the efforts of the French government to repair the damage so far as the production of human and animal food is concerned.

The funds voluntarily placed at their disposal enabled them to send to France considerable numbers of mowers and binders in time for the hay and corn harvests, and subsequently contributions have been sent in the form of threshing machinery, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, and drills, as well as drafts of rams and boars to be distributed in the various communes.

These gifts were followed by shipments of seed wheat, and this month poultry and rabbits will be despatched to restock the emptied poultry yards and rabbit hutches.

The deputation will shortly present to the committee a report embodying the results of their inquiries with suggestions as to the means by which effective aid can be rendered.

The type of shell which is fired from the great German howitzers costs $6,000. Even the comparatively small field guns are loaded with shells which each cost over $10 to produce. The German 8.4-in. quick-firing guns demand a shell which costs $260, and the Kaiser's fortress cannons fire a projectile valued at $1,500. The cost of gunfire in the Royal Navy is very heavy, and a single discharge from a 11-in. weapon, costs at least $4,000. A battleship broadside means that $7,500 worth of ammunition has gone. In a sea fight, if the large guns on a dreadnought only fire ten shots each and the smaller weapons discharge twenty-five shells, the cost of ammunition ofr one battleship during the engagement is $800,000.

First Chauffeur—Bill's been a chauffeur ten years and never run over nobody yet.

Second Chauffeur—Well, Bill's an absentminded cuss. He's always thinking of something else.

Developing the West

A Good Time to Get More Settlers From the U.S.

Senator Peter Jansen, of Nebraska, was in Toronto a few days ago on one of his periodical trips to Canada, where he is interested in various enterprises. He has taken an active interest in the development of western Canada for over 15 years, and has been instrumental in getting large colonies from the United States on to the praries of Saskatchewan. When interviewed by a reporter for the World, Senator Jansen said:

"What pleases me most is the fact that during a recent trip among those settlers, I did not find a single one who was dissatisefid with the country or conditions. I think that this is the opportune time for Western Canada to acquire some more good settlers from the United States. Our people are desirable because they generally bring with them, not only money, but equipment and experience and start at once farming in a successful manner.

"There is no reason," the senator continued, "why people from the United States should not come to Canada. Our language is the same; our laws are the same; our school system is the same; and you might say our ideals and literature are the same. The line between the two countries is simply an imaginary one."

Mr. Jansen said he was glad to see that the department of the interior was again placing advertisements in the papers of the United States, telling people about the free homesteads obtainable in Western Canada. He went on to say that although homesteads were an attraction to a great many, still he believed that there should be pre-emption rights also granted so that a homesteader could buy aditional land on easy terms from the government as his family grew up.

"You will osberve," said Senator Jansen, "that homesteaders alone will not settle a country. They often hasten to acquire title only to sell out and then locate elsewhere. While the Canadian government past and present, has always followed a liberal policy in regard to inducing settlement and immigration, there are some kinds of advertising and exploitation which can be better done by land companies than by the government."

Boost Your Home Town

The Home Town Means Much to the Community and Adds to the Value of the Farmer's Holdings

Recently, an observing man, who has not spent much time in the country for several years, found himself in a small town on a Thursday evening.

This village is located some twenty miles from any city or large town and is a trading point for a rich agricultural community, but in no respect unlike hundreds of other villages scattered over the middle west.

The city man, having nothing else to do, spent the evening watching what was going on in the town. Speaking of his experience, he expressed surprise at the change that had taken place in the general makeup of small towns since he was familiar with conditions in the country.

Having been raised in a village he noted the difference between the small town of his early acquaintance and the strictly modern small town of today.

The business district of the little town visited extended only about a block along a single street, but the character of stores compared favorably with the mercantile establishments found a few years ago in sizable cities. The buildings were large and substantial, most of them being constructed of brick, stone or cement. The windows were plate glass and the window displays skillfully arranged.

Any one of the main stores picked up and set down in a city of fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants would not have suffered by comparison.

While there was no paving in the village, the streets were well graded and oiled. Sidewalks were of cement and in good repair.

On this particular Thursday night our city friend counted twenty-six automobiles parked in front of the stores, besides a goodly number of horse-drawn vehicles, and the town was full of well dressed pleasure seekers. There was nothing special doing and the people present were simply from the surrounding country in town for their usual trading and recreation.

The one picture show, conducted in a good building equipped for the purpose, was well attended. The two ice cream and light refreshment parlors were full during the entire evening.

The city man was thoroughly convinced that the home village meant infinitely more to farmers in the community than it did years ago and he remarked:

"If I were a farmer I certainly would be a booster for my home town. I would do everything I could to make it prosperous and I would favor any plan or render assistance to any scheme that would help build up the town, because the benefit to myself would be much greater than any advantage I could confer upon the town. The idea of having a shipping and trading place reasonably close at hand, a place where all the necessities and most of the comforts of life could be procured without delay or inconvenience; a town at your very door offering social and educational advantages—certainly these modern conveniences should concern every farmer who has his own best interests and those of his family at heart."

And this city man, gone back for a night to the once familiar village of his childhood days, is right. The home town does mean a whole lot to the community. It does add to the value of your farm. Why shouldn't a man, a country man with family, boost for his home town?

All Eyes On Gary

Cutting Down School Expenses and Boosting School Efficiency

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina).

There wasn't any town of Gary, Indiana, eight years ago. Now it is a city of thirty or forty thousand. The United States Steel Corporation needed it so it just set to work and made it. To make the new city which they required as the home of the most complete and up-to-date steel works west of Pittsburg, they employed civil engineers and electrical engineers and all sorts of other engineers. Among them was an educational engineer. It was his job to create a school system that would be as complete and up-to-date as the steel works and, like them, business-like and economical.

He did the job.

His name is Wirt: William A. Wirt. And being his, that is the name of the man upon whom the eyes of the great army of folk that care for economy and efficiency in school matters are just now turned. William A. Wirt has worked out and is working out business-like methods of educational reform that are going to effect states and provinces far and wide.

How he does things so cheaply and effectively cannot be explained in a few words, unless by saying that he applies modern business methods to elminiate waste. What he thus saves he uses to provide things that towns still using slip-shod, old fashioned educational methods can't afford, although their school rates run higher than Gary's.

Every big town school has, of course, its ordinary class rooms and its gymnasium and its manual training shops and its domestic science kitchen and its auditorium and its art room and its play grounds, and so forth.

Wirt made the startling discovery that no child can be in more than one of these places at any given time.

Accordingly he arranged a timetable that would keep each and every one of these places occupied all day long.

When Mary Ann's class is studying the stand-by subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic and so on—Sarah Jane's class is in one of the special class rooms studying possibly sewing or cooking, or in the gymnasium working up muscle and cultivating an appetite and a straight back bone, or out in the play grounds having larks. Whatever it is, it is all done on system and with a vim, and when the time comes, Sarah and Mary interchange places with each other. Everybody and every place is busy all the time, so that the school staff and school equipment can provide for about twice as many youngsters as a similar staff and equipment provide for in other towns. That means reducing the building and maintainance expenses nearly by half.

A dozen articles could be written on how Superintendent Wirt has modernized the course of studies, and, mind you, kept down the expenses to below the ordinary at the same time. The youngsters are getting such a happy, vigorous, all round education that stone walls wouldn't keep them out of school. They have no truancy question at Gary. And the children work as hard as they play, for they understand what they are at and why they are at it, and incidentally it is what they should be at.

Keep your eyes on Gary and watch out for what they are doing there. Next minute we shall be doing things like that here if Saskatchewan Public School Education League and our other educational reformers will only show how to eliminate waste so as to be able to afford to give our children the best education that is to be had.

Damaged Wheat For Feed

In most cases it is inadvisable to feed damaged grain to poultry. There are, however, exceptions to every rule. Wheat that has been mow-burnt will not cause any trouble when fed to fowls and can usually be obtained at a low price. Weevil-infested grain also can be fed without trouble, if there are no objections to introducing the weevil into the granary.

Wheat that has sprouted in the shock from excessive rains is usually dangerous to feed on account of the liability of its being moldy.

If such wheat can be obtained free from mold there is, of course, no objection to feeding it. Care must be taken that none of the grain is moldy, for mold even in small quantities will cause no end of disorders. Fanning moldy wheat may remove enough of the mold to make it look good, but your nose will tell the story. Don't use moldy grain under any circumstances. Small chicks should never be fed anything but the very best wheat, as they are much more easily upset than grown birds.

"The birthday of the new imperialism," says Rev. Dr. Freeman in an editorial in the British Weekly, "is not to be registered with accuracy, but perhaps we may name its baptismal day. Was it not the day when Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, was invited to sit as corresponding member with the cabinet? On that day the national government made itself the sponsor to this wonderful new offspring of British solidarity."

Bix—A fire broke out at the prison last night.

Dix—Broke out, did it? Then you might call it a fire escape—what!

Caller—How perfectly devoted you are to your husband?

Young Wife—Yes, I am trying to pet and spoil him, so that if I die, and he marries again, no other woman can live with him.

Little Girl—A loaf, please.

Shopkeeper—Bread's gone up a cent this morning.

Little Girl—Well, give me one of yesterday's.

Ignorance Unashamed

Has Our School System Reached the Highest Point of Efficiency

Is there not too much truth in the following editorial remarks in the Toronto News, on the education children now receive at public schools?

"Three questions were written on the blackboard at Macdonald Institute on a recent morning, and the 21 girls of the class were required to write down their answers and hand them in. The first question named 17 famous books or poems and required the names of the authors. The second asked for a short description and location of Sudbury, Prince Rupert, Esquimault Louvain, Gallipoli and Lemberg. The third read as follows: Name the premiers of any six of the provinces of Canada.

"The average value of the answers was 30 per cent. for the first, 21 per cent. for the second, and almost nothing for the third. No one knew the position of Louvain or Gallipoli. One young woman said that Louvain was a town in France where a battle was fought recently. Another placed Gallipoli off the coast of Scotland, where a German submarine base had been discovered. Concerning the premiers, everyone was on a level with sister. Sir Sam Hughes was named as the premier of the United States.

"The young women in this class were between the ages of 18 and 35. Some of them had junior matriculation. All had passed examinations for entrance to the high school. The first cry from most of those who read this will be: 'What is the matter with the education department and the schools its supervises?' It is the belief of the public that the ignorance of any person in the province is directly traceable to the school. That is not always the case. Three-quarters of the education a boy receives comes from his home. In the home he must acquire a taste for reading and a love for knowledge. He must have the stimulus of a wise father or mother or sister. If he goes to school indifferent or careless he will learn by note certain mechanical operations for calculating purposes. He will learn to read haltingly. He will hate grammar, composition, literature and geography, and at the first opportunity will leave school and go to work. Not always, of course! He may have a genius for his teacher. Then the results may be different.

"As for girls, their environment may be one of dress, "movies" and beaux. No one can expect an unused mind to display any high degree of polish, and how many people there are who never think, no tongue can tell. Satirists say that the average woman has only three topics of conversation: Her serving maid, the children and how she expects to have her next gown made. She never reads a newspaper, at least she rarely gets past the woman's page. She does not know anything about national politics and does not trouble to find out. The only difference between her and her husband is that business necessities have forced him to learn some things, and that he pretends to know all the rest. The school has not helped these people. How can it help their children?"

William Collier and a couple of actors were dining in a hotel cafe when Collier directed his companions' attention to a very dapper looking man with a suspiciously red nose that had just passed.

"A very prominent member of the Larchmont Yacht club," announced Collier with a grave air.

"Is that so?" asked one of the players, who, as Collier knows, always evinces a strong interest in the doings of society.

"What is his official capacity?"

"About three gallons, I think," said Collier.

PERFECT HEALTH IS EVERY WOMAN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

A Prescription That From Girlhood to Old Age Has Been a Blessing to Womankind.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth that keeps the entire womanly system in excellent condition.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

For all ailing women Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just the right medicine. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women pain, misery and distress. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

If you are a sufferer, if your daughter, mother, sister, need help, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form from any medicine dealer to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside!

How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is *free*. Send Doctor Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., fifty cents or stamps to cover wrapping and mailing only.



Demand For Sheep Taxes the Supply

Farmers Showing New Interest in Industry as Wool Prices Are up

The sheep industry in Saskatchewan this year has taken such an abnormal course that officials of the department of agriculture have been taxed to get the supply for buyers and farmers, says the Saskatoon Star.

P. M. Bredt, acting livestock commissioner, has been a very busy man during the last month trying to locate a sufficient number of sheep for the people of the province who have flooded his office with requests. He has been able to secure about 1,200 animals since the sale in Regina on Oct. 27, when 1,500 were sold. There are hundreds yet to be found and the result is that sheep owners on Western ranges have raised the price, which now ranges at $8 per head for range ewes.

The development of the sheep industry in Saskatchewan during the last three years has been phenomenal and farmers are asking for the animals in large numbers. The good prices being paid for wool during the last two years have been partly responsible for the great impetus in the sheep industry and judging for the future sheep men of the province are very optimistic, according to reports from the department of agriculture.

Mixed farming, according to these farmers, has come to be looked upon as a necessity instead of a hobby in the province and the ranges are fast disappearing.

One of the most important branches of mixed farming is sheep raising, which is receiving great attention.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Electricity Warms Men in Trenches

Electrically-warmed underclothing for the soldiers in the winter trenches is the latest Austrian invention reported by an American attache at The Hague. Fine flexible wires are woven into the fabric. Connection is made by each wearer with a cable running along the trench and fed from a generator in the rear. About 150 watts of current is used at thirty to fifty volts, costing one to two cents per hour per man. The suits weigh a little less than two pounds and cost about $20 each.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

An intelligent Frenchman was studying the English language. "When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast," said he, "and that if I was tied I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'the first one won one guinea prize,' I was tempted to give up trying to learn English."



W. N. U. 1085

White Wyandottes

(By A. Marshall, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes, Niagara Falls, Ont.

After the wonderful showing in the egg contests, who can dare to say that the White Wyandotte is not as good a breed as anyone could possibly desire? We hear so much of this and that breed being positively the best that where the evidence is not conclusive one is apt to be much confused in deciding on a breed that will give the best all-round results.

We suppose more people will say they keep hens for the eggs they lay than for any other reason. This leads a good many into the illusion that they must select something with very little meat because to get eggs they think it necessary to have the so-called egg breeds. Just look at the evidence however and what do you find? In the fourth laying contest at Storrs, White Wyandottes pen was first with 2,072 eggs, Rhode Island Reds second with 2,039 and Leghorns third with 2,001. The averages per hen for the breeds was White Wyandottes 165, White Leghorns 158.1, Rhode Island Reds 155.8, Plymouth Rocks 146.3. By this it is plain to be seen where White Wyandottes stood at Storrs. The average at all three egg laying contests in 1914 was highest with the White Wyandottes as the following tables will show:

Third International contest, Connecticut:

White Wyandottes	169
White Leghorns	152
Barred Rocks	148
S. C. R. I. Reds	138
White Rocks	136
R. C. R. I. Reds.....	125

Third North American contest, Pennsylvania:

White Wyandottes	195
White Leghorns	178
Anconas	178
S. C. R. I. Reds	167
Barred Rocks	160
White Rocks	160
R. C. R. I. Reds	153
White Orpingtons	136

Third National contest, Missouri:

White Wyandottes	190
Barred Rocks	176
White Leghorns	172
S. C. R. I. Reds	171
White Rocks	171
R. C. R. I. Reds	164
Buff Orpingtons	163
Anconas	162
White Orpingtons	143
Campines	135

So much for the question of eggs. Of course the experienced poultryman knows that in all breeds some strains excel others and in any breed poor performers will show themselves as well as good, but the Wyandotte has proven her position at the top in the matter of general high average.

The same people who tell you they keep certain breeds for eggs alone acknowledge that when they have to kill some of them or want a nice plump chicken they are obliged to feel disappointment. Did you ever hear anyone complain about the carcass of the White Wyandotte for a broiler or roaster? They certainly provide just about as dainty a piece of chicken flesh as anyone can wish and when bred right have great quantities of breast meat, great thighs, and that juicy back meat that helps so much in completing a fine tasty chicken. Being of a nice medium size they always have an evenly balanced carcass that dresses to perfection.

All true breeders give a very large amount of consideration to the utility side. The Whit Wyandotte has real breeders promoting its welfare. This accounts for its high position from every available market viewpoint. This wide range of usefulness makes them possible good producers over a very wide area and under decidedly varying conditions.

So many people who keep fowls at the same time like to have something that looks well besides being able to turn food or household waste into meat and eggs. What sight can be more pleasing than spotless white birds of curving lines with bight red combs and faces and shining yellow legs? Here is a picture that commands admiration from all because in it can be recognized a combination of beauty and service that is written all over the active hustling White Wyandotte. At the same time this is combined with a docility that makes it possible to keep them just as readily in confined yards almost as where unlimited range is available. Most certainly will they thrive under any conditions as well as any breed.

A study of the present standard of perfection as compared with the last one will show that wise breeders are guarding the best interests of the White Wyandottes. Instead of allowing faddy breeders to shorten the body to exclude the egg making powers the standard has been changed to increase the length of body and still retain the graceful lines so characteristic of the breed. While this standard is followed the usefulness of the White Wyandotte is fully assured and there should be no danger of deterioration, but instead the proper advancement that is desired.

It is only to be expected that such a breed would be so largely represented in the show room. At a great many shows they will be found in the greatest numbers. The National White Wyandotte club is probably the largest specialty club in the world and is, therefore, able to wield a mighty influence in favor of the breed whose interest it works to promote.

In consequence of this perhaps there are greater quantities of high quality birds to be had and the demand is heavier for good stock. This means very much heavier turnover than among the less popular breeds and has made it possible for individuals to develop very large businesses on this single breed. While, perhaps, competition is keener than with some varieties, immense satisfaction results from handling good quality and having succeeded, the possibilities are much greater than where the way is perhaps in the beginning a little easier.

To the beginner the White Wyandotte offers an all round proposition that will give him good useful return while he is learning the way to climb to the top and secure the cream of the business. Breeders of White Wyandottes express the fondest expectations for 1916 and past experience shows their hopes are well founded.

Possibilities for Girls

Canning Clubs Making Over Rural Life and Suggest Great Possibilities For Girls

The organization of girls' clubs, with reference to the home interests, such as canning clubs, mother-daughter clubs, wheat and bread, sewing, cooking and other activities is doing much to keep the girls in the country. Girls are beginning to discover that the place as a home maker, to control it and to manage it requires brains and skill.

Miss Marie Cromer, a young country school teacher in South Carolina suggested a national movement for girls that is transforming the home and social life of rural America. She started a tomato club of forty-six girls. These girls put up over 6,000 cans of tomatoes and gallons of sauces. The next year over 3,000 girls were enrolled; the next year 25,550 were registered and the general education board gave a check for $25,000 to extend the work. In 1914 there were over 60,000 girls enrolled. Last year congress assigned a quarter of a million dollars for the work, and it produced near $200,000 in profit. These profits will mean luxuries for the country girl—as well as comforts.

In one community—Hamilton Co., Tennessee, Miss Virginia Moore's club won first honors. Her club of 162 girls raised 121,822 pounds of tomatoes. Miss Katie Gunner of Samaria, S.C., canned 512 cans with a profit of $60 from one-tenth of an acre of land. Many of these girls use their profits to begin poultry raising and dairying.

Helen Durham of Bountiful Utah—a girl twelve years of age—canned ninety-nine varieties of fruit and vegetables in 1914. These girls are encouraged in every possible way by the great national board for domestic science. Prizes are awarded for their experience. Records of these are kept at Washington. The contests are vital and prove that millions of dollars can be saved where millions were wasted. It is making over rural life, and suggests possibilities for our girls.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and are so pleasant in action that once the mother has used them for her little ones she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones will coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Urges National Economy

Half of Population of England Making War Munitions

Half of the population of England is engaged in producing war munitions to aid the 3,000,000 men in the fighting lines in a war which is costing Great Britain $1,000,000 an hour, the Hon. R. H. Brand, financial agent of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, told business men at a luncheon held in Ottawa recently. Those present included the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The war," conti ued Mr. Brand, "will be a long one, and no one can tell how much more England, Canada, and other parts of the empire may have to do before it is successfully ended, but, of all the things to be done to win, financial operations are the most important."

National economy will win the war, the speaker added, and he urged Canadians to practice the most rigid economy in order to provide the greatest possible aid to Great Britain. He expressed ppreciation of Canada's decision to make advances to England, and promised that all such loans would be repaid soon after the close of the conflict.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Moderation of Eye Test

Large Numbers of Men Previously Refused May Now Enlist

he moderation of the eye test has gone into effect in Canada. For some time the militia has been preparing for a less stringent test of the eyesight, which had been excluding a great many men from joining who had wished to go. The test used up to the present was the same as the one used for the South African war, and was much more severe than that used in England at present. The new test is similar to that used in England. In Toronto there have been 1,800 men turned down in the past three months because of their eyesight when they applied to join the overseas forces.

In Ottawa the number has been proportionately large. With the new regulation many of these men will now be able to get into the army.

Insects' Appetites

If a baby had the appetite of a young potato beetle it would eat from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of food every 24 hours. If a horse ate as much as a caterpillar, in proportion to its size, it would consume a ton of hay every 24 hours. A caterpillar eats twice its weight of leaves every day, but a potora beetle devours every day at least five times its weight of foliage, every bit of which represents just so much money to the farmer. The most destructive of all insects, however, is the grasshopper, which in good health, consumes in a day ten times its weight of vegetation. No wonder that whole districts are devastated by its multitudinous swarms.

Announcement was made at the London war office that in future all pictorial postcards addressed to neutral countries will be stopped by the censors.

Magic "Nerviline" Cures Toothache, Earache

IT RELIEVES EVERY EXTERNAL PAIN

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Tight Chest and Hoarseness

It's when sickness comes at night, when you are far from the druggist or the doctor, that's when you need Nerviline most. Experienced mothers are never without it. One of the children may have toothache. Without Nerviline—a sleepless night for the entire household. With Nerviline the pain is relieved quickly. It may be earache, perhaps a stiff neck, or one of the kiddies coughing with a bad chest cold. Nothing can give quicker results than vigorous rubbing with this old-time family remedy.

Nerviline is too useful, too valuable to be without. For lumbago, lame back, sciatica or neuralgia there is no liniment with half of Nerviline's power to penetrate and ease the pain.

As a family safeguard, as something to ward off sickness and to cure the minor ills that will occur in every family, to cure pain anywhere, you can find nothing to compare with old-time Nerviline, which for forty years has been the most widely used family remedy in the Dominion. The most economical size is the large 50c family size bottle, small trial size, 25c. All dealers sell Nerviline.

Farmers' Co-Operative Associations Grow

Now One Hundred and Eighty-nine Organizations in Saskatchewan

One hundred and eighty-nine co-operative associations of farmers for the purpose of trading, producing, purchasing, and marketing have been registered since the inception of the Co-operative Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in December, 1913. The reoprts obtained from these organizations go to show that a great increase in the volume of business is to be recorded this year when the final returns are made. As an indication of the increase of activities, comparative figures in one line are given.

In the marketing of livestock during the year 1914 only nine associations took part and marketed about 30 cars. During 1915 up to November, 3,013 associations had reported 100 cars of livestock marketed, with prospects of swelling the total to 125 before December 31.

The Co-operative branch is forwarding this particular phase of the farmers' work, and to that end arrangements have been made whereby an experienced man from the department will be sent to any organization of farmers, whether registered or not, which will make application for help. This expert will assist the farmers to organize their first co-operative shipment of livestock, help the local manager, receive and mark shipments, go to the market and sell, then return and apportion the expense accounts to the shippers and make returns. The services of this man are absolutely free, even his expenses being paid from the offices of the Co-operative branch.

A special bulletin has been prepared on co-operative organization, and any farmer in the province desiring one can obtain it by making application to the director of co-operative organization work at the parliament buildings, Regina.

Issue Three Cent Stamp

The post office department has decided to supply the demand for a three cent stamp to obviate the necessity of placing an extra stamp on letters for the war tax by issuing an ordinary two cent stamp with a distinguishing mark designating the war tax. The desire of the department is to issue a stamp which will disappear after the war, and the existence of a three cent stamp is not desired. The ordinary two cent stamp will therefore be used, with a surcharged design upon its face similar to that on the present one cent war stamp.

It is related of a rural editor that he received this question from one of his readers:

"What is the matter with my hens? Every morning I find one of them laid out stiff and cold on the henhouse floor."

Next day this answer duly appeared in the query column:

"Your fowls are suffering from death. It is an old complaint. The only treatment that we can prescribe is burial."

THE VERY TIME

When Powerful Food is Most Needed

The need of delicate yet nutritious food is never felt so keenly as when a convalescent gets a setback on account of weak stomach Then is when Grape-Nuts shows its power for it is a most scientific and easily digested food.

"About a year ago," writes a western woman, "my little six-year-old niece moved to a new home. She naturally had a change of diet and of course a change of water, and somehow she contracted typhoid fever.

"After a long siege her case seemed hopeless, doctors gave her up, and she was nothing but skin and bones, could not eat anything and for weeks did not know even her father or mother. Her parents, in trying to get something delicate and nourishing that she could eat, finally hit upon Grape-Nuts food and it turned out to be just the thing.

"She seemed to relish it, was soon conscious of her surroundings, and began to gain strength so rapidly that in a short time she was as well, playful and robust as if she had never been ill.

"We all feel that Grape-Nuts was the predominating factor in saving the sweet little girl's life."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

C. P. R Has 36,000 Small Shareholders

Number of Holders of Not Over 50 Shares of the Great Corporation's Stock Has Nearly Trebled In Eight Years

The increasing number of stockholders in Canadian Pacific gives a vivid indications of the growth of confidence in the company's position, and in the Dominion of Canada, as a centre for capital investment.

At the annual meeting of the C.P.R. in 1907 it may be recalled that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy remarked that there were upwards of 14,000 shareholders whose holdings did not exceed fifty shares, each, of the company's stock. By June, 1913, this number had swelled to 27,000.

The Financial Times secured the definite assurance this week that there are now 36,000 names on the company's list, of persons holding fifty shares or less. This is a marvellous record, and gives striking evidence of the increasing popularity of the shares among small investors.

The dramatic increase in Canadian Pacific's earnings continues to be a sensation in the railroad world. New York observers are already confident that the company will easily earn its 10 per cent. dividend in the present fiscal year, in fact this week forecasts were made that the company would earn at the rate of 15 per cent. on the capital.

Since the latter part of September, when the traffic tide definitely turned, the road has piled up earnings so fast that the losses of July and August have been entirely wiped out, and the road is now well over $1,000,000 ahead of last year in gross.

Of course the Canadian Pacific is now at the height of the crop moving season and grain shipments have been unprecedented. The C.P.R. is reported to be moving 12 miles of loaded cars daily. Winnipeg bankers are confident that the grain movement will continue abnormally heavy throughout December and January. Aside from this kind of traffic, however, Canadian Pacific has vast quantities of munitions and war materials to transport, as these are being turned out in profusion from scores of plants in Canada.

Apart entirely from traffic, the C.P.R.'s special revenue for 1915 promises to offer the most interesting phase of the company's position. The company itself has been a heavy manufacturer of materials of war, and its fleet is largely contracted to the British government. — Financial Times.

Course in Road Building

State of Illinois Furthering the Cause of Improved Highways

In view of the fact that one of the serious problems to be faced in the rural districts in the west is that of building roads, it is of interest to note what other places are doing to solve this problem. The following article is taken from a recent issue of the Press Bulletin of the University of Illinois:

"No fees, no examinations and no other perquisites are demanded for the short, popular course in highway engineering. All citizens are interested in this work, but the talks and instructions are intended to be of particular value to the men who are building the country roads and also to the engineers in city employment.

"Civil engineers of the University of Illinois, in co-operation with the state highway department, will hold the third annual short course highway engineering at Urbana on Jan. 10th to 22nd, 1916.

The programme, which is now in course of preparation, will include lecturers well known in this field. The subjects treated will cover, not only constructive features, but also social and financial problems of road and bridge building. In conjunction with the lectures, an opportunity will be given to those who desire to carry on a definite and systematic study of the subjects."

The Time When France Will Make Peace

When Alsace and Lorraine Are Regained and Prussian Militarism is Crushed

France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored and "German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection," says Albert Thomas, under secretary of war. The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the first statements from a responsible cabinet official concerning the attitude of the government regarding peace.

"There will be no peace until Alsace and Lorraine are definitely reestablished as part of the French unity.

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence.

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism is put beyond the possibility of resurrection.

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the allies and supported by the free adherence of the allies, has abolished forever the violence of war.

"Whatever may be the sacrifices, France united will go steadily forward to accomplish this end. Today before the terrible obstacle which confronts them, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation in arms opens to them, with the machine gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that, in addition to his connection with the cabinet, he is one of the leaders of the Socialist party.

Egg Famine Feared

There is a possibility of an egg famine in Canada this winter. There has been a big demand for Canadian eggs from Great Britain and this is likely to cause a shortage which only can be made up by imports from the United States.

Saves Kitchen Waste

There will be no more throwing away of good food if you keep a bottle of Bovril in the kitchen. Bovril, with its fine flavour and ease of manipulation, helps you to make delightful dishes out of cold food. Better soup, better stews—less expense. But it must be Bovril.

S.H.B.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure takes you to a large city, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the Walker House, "Toronto's Famous Hotel." The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our policy. Convenience is a natural asset owing to the splendid location, a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by a large and perfectly trained staff of employees; and a detached brick structure open on all sides with every modern convenience installed stands for safety. The rates are very reasonable. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porter, he will meet you at the train. **Rates** —$2.50 per day up, American Plan; $1.00 per day up, European Plan.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA

Geo. Wright & Mack Carroll, Proprietors

(Both formerly Westerners)

Germans Dislike Bayonet

But Their Soldiers Are Strong on Machine Guns, Says Russian Officer

The enormous development in the machine gun equipment of the German forces along the Russian front is authoritatively described by Col. Clerget of the Russian army, in an article in Russky Invalid published by the war department. He stated that the German army is becoming one great machine gun battery, the German government sparing on expense in constructing guns and supplying ammunition, as well as teaching the rank and file the use of the weapon.

It is the German aim, according to the writer, to instruct every common soldier of every branch of the service how to manipulate a machine gun in case of necessity. Even the steamers and members of the sanitary corps, he adds, are receiving such instruction.

Another thing noted by Col. Clerget is the extraordinary rapidity with which the Germans are constructing automatic rifles. He says that the urgency of the German effort to transform their defensive line into machine gun batteries is indicated by their pressing automobiles of the sanitary service into use as transports for guns and ammunition.

The German dislike for bayonet attack is responsible, according to Col. Clerget for the change in German tactics.

A double explosive Austrian shrapnel shell designed to explode when striking after having discharged a rain of bullets in the air is also described by the writer. He says, however, that the effects obtained by the second explosion are slight.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907

Our Boys in the Trenches

"Made-in-Canada" Clothes for Troops Are Appreciated

Letters received in London from the Canadians' front give a combined impression of cheerfulness and mud. "The mud is everywhere. One never has a dry foot. It can't be expected. Last night I had my boots off for the first time in five days, and my clothes never. The cold is so damp I long for a Canuck winter. There is very little illness. The chief thing is rheumatism," writes one soldier.

"You should see the Kilties in jack boots. They look more like the principal boys at a pantomime," writes another. If we had a bad time in the trenches the Germans had worse. One night 150 came over and gave themselves up. They told us they were shelled out, flooded out, and were without food. They were in a sorry state. We thoroughly fed them up."

Flanders soldiers are being served with jack boots, jerseys, skin coats marked "Made in Canada." They say they certainly are first class and are much appreciated.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got

Why Raise Sheep?

James M. Paxton of Washington county, Pa., gave the following reasons for sheep raising before the state board of agriculture last winter:

1. They will thrive and do well on the rough hillsides, better than any other of our farm animals.
2. They are the cheapest means of eradicating weeds on the farm.
3. They are more economical to feed than any other farm animals.
4. They do not require much labor and bring good returns.
5. They add fertility to the farm, acting as nature's manure spreader.
6. The prospect of the foreign demand for sheep and wool caused by the European situation will make the business even more profitable.

Guest—I'm glad there's a rope here in case of fire; but what is the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent position?

Bellboy—Dat am intended for use, sah, in case the fire am too far advanced foh you to make yoh escape, sah.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents** Pony Razor Strops **75 cents**, O. K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List
and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.

King and Alexander WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

in every town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO.,
535 College Street - Toronto

Of Interest to Boy Scouts

For Scout Soldiers and Sailors Who Are on Active Service

The Chief Scout is anxious to keep in touch with his Scout officers and old Scouts who are now serving in his majesty's forces.

For this reason it has been decided to send the "Headquarters Gazette" free for six months (at least) commencing with the November number, to any Scout sailor in H.M. Navy or Scout soldier serving with the expeditionary forces, whose rank, name and full address are sent on this form to the manager "Boy Scouts' Headquarters Gazette," 18 Henrietta street London, W.C.

An application form may be filled in and signed by the Scout himself, or by any Scout officer who wishes the Gazette to be sent to some officer or old member of his troop.

Particulars of Scout officer or Scout to whom Gazette is to be sent:
Rank..... Name.....
Full Postal Address.....
Signature of Person Sending Form to the Manager:
.....
Scout Troop
Copies of this form can be obtained on application to the manager.

"My father and I know everything in the world," said a small boy to his companion.

"All right," said the latter. "Where is Asia?"

It was a stiff question, but the little fellow answered coolly, "That is one of the questions my father knows."

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain.

Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its Success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Pkg. Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free, **Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago**

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott. Noble Grand
R. P. Umbrich, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones, C.C. — H. D. McKay K.of R.and S.

DENTIST

C. R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.

Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

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Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 188
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailoring



¶ Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
¶ We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops.

¶ Special Order Tailoring we call it—Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

300 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Homespuns. 20 new designs in men's styles.

$18 up to $35, $40. Exclusive importations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. *10

Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916

Gleichen Creamery to Open Under New Management

A meeting of the Gleichen Creamery shareholders was held on Monday afternoon when it was decided to dispose of the entire plant to Allen N. Lindsay, who is to take over the mortgage due the bank and place it in operation. A number of the heaviest owners of stock stated that they were willing to loose the amounts they had invested in the creamery provided it way put on a business basis and operated for the town and district.

Mr. Lindsay will have rather up hill work for a time to overcome past troubles, but being in close touch with many of the farmers there is no doubt that in a short time he will make it a paying concern for all concerned providing he obtains a first-class butter-maker. In fact there is no reason why ere long with proper advertising Gleichen creamery butter should not be in demand throughout the entire west.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the creamery business of the province of Alberta shows a marked progress, both in quality and quantity of the butter produced. Last year 58 creamery plants contributed to the butter production, the increase over the previous year being 36% The cheese making industry has also made pronounced advance in the same period and 13 factories are now producing against five factories a year ago and the increase during the season has been about 500%. Notwithstanding this rapid increase in production, Alberta still finds it necessary to import great quantities of cheese to supply the home demand.

C. F. R. Bruce, with his wife and family left from Cluny on Monday for their former home in England, where Mr. Bruce intends joining his old regiment. They leave many friends throughout this district, who wish them a safe journey and hope that they return in the near future. Mr. Bruce has leased his farm to Thos. Jones.

The new councillors at a recent meeting were duly administered the oath of office and afterwards appointed the various standing committees which was about all the business transacted. They, however, have determined to hold regular meetings on the last Friday in each month, then the ratepayers will have a chance to attend.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from 25c to $3.50.

Jack Errickson, who suffered by a broken leg at the Gleichen Stampede has returned from his home in Great Falls, Montana, and is now riding for Jack Morton. He left here to work in a smelter which he thought would be a safe position for him until his leg got strong again, but he met with a more severe accident. A heavy beam of timber fell on him one day and cut his head badly and tore his scalp and for some days he was unconscious. His many friends are pleased to see him looking so well again.

Feb. 4—Hockey match.

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 acres in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at $10,000, $4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

Thos. Davidson

Successor to
ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON
Artist in
Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

G. S. WARREN SALE

N.E. 4-1 of Sec. 33-22-21, 6 miles north of Cluny and 1 mile east of Ouelletteville P. O.

AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP ON

TUESDAY, FEB., 1st 1916

Buckskin gelding, 8 years old. Black gelding, 4 years old. **Black mare, 6 years old, in foal**
Grey Percheron mare, 5 years old. Grey Percheron gelding, 4 years old. **Brown mare, 6 years old**
Brown mare, supposed to be in foal. Black Percheron mare, supposed to be in foal

The above horses are all well broken.

Registered Angus bull, 16 months old, bred from Imported stock, Pedigree will be produced at sale.
Grade Hereford bull, 3 years old. 2 Hogs. 40 Pure Bred Plymouth Rock & 12 White Orpington Hens
Set Double Harness, Set Single Harness, Covered buggy.

Poultry Netting, Chatham Incubator, Chest of Carpenter Tools, Stack of Sheaf Oats.

Dining table and chairs Mission finish, solid oak buffet, glass cupboard, bed couch, 2 bed springs and mattress, bureau and wash stand, washing machine and wringer, sewing machine, quantity of china and glass ware, gramaphone and Victor records, Morris chair, kitchen range, 2 heaters, stove pipes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

No Reserve as the proprietor is moving to Ontario

This Sale will positively start at 12 O'clock SHARP TERMS CASH.

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

Give us Your Inquiries

For hardware of every description our stock is right and prices defy competition

Blacksmiths Forges and Tools. Neverslip Horse shoes and Chlks

See our GOLDEN NUGGET RANGE with Steel Top and copper Reservoir Complete on Base **$42.50**

Heaters at all Prices From $8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Autmobile Skates from $1.25 up

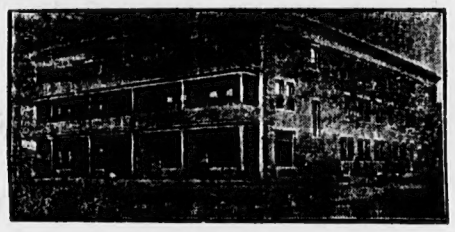
Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

For quality hardware we are the PEOPLE

KONAI PUKSAPUT

Gleichen Trading Company

The PALACE HOTEL
GLEICHEN



RATES :

Meals, - - 50c.
Rooms, First Floor, - 75c, and $1
Rooms, Second Floor, - - 50c.
Modern in Every Respect. - Steam Heated

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:

"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;

Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.

LUMBER

We supply everything in building material. New stock arriving daily

Call and look over our Stock with us

No order too Large or none too Small for us to fill.

OAK for eveners and reaches always on hand. Also a good stock of Rough Maple from 1 inch to 4 inches thick and any length for all purposes. Estimates cheerfully given by

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Letter From the Front

Dec. 28, 1915.

My Dear Mrs. Finnigan:—

I was delighted to get your long cheerful letter to night and will show it to the boys when I see them The ones you mention are all well so far. I saw young Douglas last week and we were talking about you and all the old associations of the Red Deer.

It must have been a disappointment to you to find that the cigarettes you had so kindly sent for us had been enjoyed by a total stranger. I cannot begin to thank you enough for them. We probably do get them or substitutes as there always is a tangle somewhere. But just the same I feel that I should much rather have had the ones you intended for me. The cuttings were a great inspiration, it is good to hear of the confidence which the people of Canada impose in us and our great enterprise.

We are just about 125 yards from the Huns here and can see the reflection of their fires quite distinctly They do not seem to want to fight very much and on Xmas. day tried to be friendly but were not encouraged by us.

We are very well clothed and fed but the continual trench work is very monotonous.

Charlie Spragge is back in England and is now an officer in the the Royal Artillery. One of my brothers has been ordered to the Persian Gulf and Dick is in England in a Calgary regiment, he is getting a commission I think.

I am very sorry indeed to think that I do not get your letters, it is a shame. Tell Mrs. Wood and family that Corporal Wood is looking very fat and healthy.

I do hope that we will get a squint at the moon dogs off your door step in the very near future. I hope you will like my note paper, it will stand the trip O. K. anyway.

The weather has never been very cold so far and when it rains the rain is quite warm. Of course there is hardly a house left standing in the country but the fields are beautifully green. I went out souvenir hunting on Xmas. afternoon. There is a whole row of French dead near here and they wore red pants and blue coats, they are a year or more old and they lie just as they fell. It is an awful sight. I did not cut off any buttons as I hate to touch the dead allies property but I did take a belt, an old rifle and a water bottle which I found in a hedge and which did not appear to belong to anybody.

I hear from Kindon sometimes. My crop went 39 bushels per acre in wheat. Quite a change from 39 acres to the bushel of past years.

What does Mr. Finnigan busy himself at now? I have the most delightful recollections sometimes of the meals I used to eat out at the Emerald Ranch, home killed beef, oh my! and bull berry jam and cream, oh dear, I'll not have to think about it too much.

I am in the machine gun section and we take it in turns to cook. We never leave the trenches at all but we have a fairly good time for six days in twenty four. Do you remember young George Hinckeman, well he and one brother are posted near here. Just imagine that young kid now a man.

Well dear Mrs. Finnigan I must do my guard in a few minutes. Hoping you will write to me sometimes and wishing you all kinds of joy for the new year and with best regards to Mr. Finnigan. I remain your old friend,

Wm. PALKY.

A. E. Fearman was down from Calgary for a couple of days last week renewing old acquaintances. Since disposing of his tinsmith business here Mr. Fearman has been devoting his energies to several enterprises in Calgary. He was interested first in the oil fields, having the foresight to join with a few friends in securing some excellent property, which it is understood still ranks with the best. At the present he is devoting a portion of is time in the sale of pianos. His many friends here were pleased to meet him and wish him all things good.

R. L. Shaw, M.L.A. for Stettler, spent several days the past week in town on business and met many of his old Gleichen friends. He looks and is just the same "Bob" as the boys knew him before the northern boys elected him as their representative at Edmonton.

There has been some shortage of coal here, but not nearly so much as in some places. A gentleman from a northern town states that in a number of cases two and three families were obliged to move in to one house in order to combine their coal supplies. One morning they awoke to find seven carloads of coal on the track. They have lived happy (seperately) ever since.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	$1.09
2 Northern	1.05
3 Northern	1.01
4 Northern	.96
5 Northern	.84
6 Northern	.84
Feed	.67
2 C. W. Oats	35½
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	32½
3 Barley	49½
4 Barley	44½
Feed	36½
1 Nor West Flax	$1.92
2 Can West	1.89
3 " "	1.67

THE GLEICHEN WEATHER REPORT

The following weather report is supplied by J W Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max.	Min.
Jan. 19	15	-4
20	-6	-25
21	-20	-23
22	-18	-23
23	-18	-24
24	-28	-31
25	-23	-27

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound— 2.49
" 3—west bound—14.30
" 2—east bound— 4.07
" 4—east bound—17.34

Notice of Application for the Transfer of a Brand

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of section 14 of the Brand Act, that an application has been filed with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat, for the registration of a transfer to J. J. Miller of Lawsonburg of two cattle brands U and PK on the right and left ribs respectively, at present recorded in the name of Prince Kerr Ranch Company of Calgary, but which were sold to Robert L. Shaw of Stettler and afterwards resold to said J. J. Miller aforesaid.

In the absence of valid objections to the said transfer filed in the office of the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat before the expiration of thirty days from the date of the second publication of this notice, the said transfer may be completed under the provisions of the Act.

JAS. WILSON,
Recorder of Brands.

Office of the Recorder of Brands,
Medicine Hat, Alta. 44

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
* L J Engstron
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles
Sergt Hicks
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beacon
H Roberts
R Dodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittons
W Whitfield

56th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
N Clements
W McDuff
M Lawless
W Varndell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
J O'Neil
J Woodward
Sergt John Roberts
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
J W P Clark
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eglese
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers
A W Sibbald
H Glenn

G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
N Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Rose
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastaing
F Francis
G B Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium
David Elder, 79th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Pat ricias, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

* Killed in action.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W58

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout $480
Ford Touring Car $530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

R. A. BIRD
Photographer
Gleichen and Basssano

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
16tf Indian Agent

For your wash boilers, wringers, ironing board, irons, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Co,

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs | J left ribs | left ribs | right rib

499 left ribs | R 9 left ribs

Horses branded:

DI right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, g left thigh and T left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We defy competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.



Spread the Bread

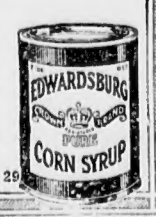
with *'Crown Brand'* Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and *'Crown Brand'* form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.



ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands 29

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum Cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, $2.50—$3.00 per day without bath; $3.00—$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say **"Carls-Rite"** to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Just What You'd Like

to Receive is What You Ought to Give

Ask to see the Safety, Self-Filling and Regular Types

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Every pen desire can be gratified and every hand fitted. Prices $2.50 to $150.00. Be explicit:—ask for the genuine Waterman's Ideal.

Sold at the Best Stores

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, 107 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal

The Gift that is Constantly Used

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel OUT OF SORTS, RUN DOWN, GOT the BLUES, SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, UTCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if this the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK Rd. HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. *Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices.*

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best.

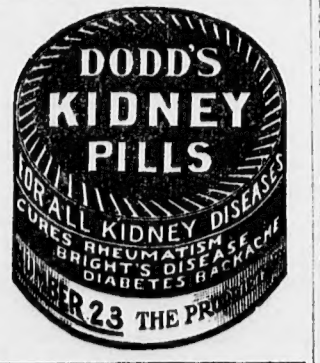
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

A Logical Ending

The total numerical superiority of the male population of the allies over the enemy is overwhelming, points out Mr. Reginald McKenna. That being the case, and even if other resources were only equal, there can be only one ending to the war if all are determined on a fight to a finish.—Montreal Gazette.

Then and Now

After less than sixteen months of war, Germany has infinitely less chance of succeeding in its purpose than Napoleon had when Pitt's political enemies sent him to a premature grave. Future commentators on the war will see clearly that with the close of the summer of 1915 the worst was past, and if Britishers of today do not make the mistake that those of the first years of the last century did and interfere with the steady, ordered march of sound policy we shall not have to wait for long before its full results are apparent.—Edmonton Journal.



W. N. U. 1085

Canada's Output of Shells

Value of War Orders Reaches Sum of $375,000,000

So far Canada's shell orders from Great Britain total twenty million shells, and the money value of the orders is estimated at $220,000,000. With additional orders expected between now and the end of the year amounting to $180,000,000, the total of war orders for shells and fixed ammunition alone will amount to the tremendous figure of $375,000,000. Up to now delivery of shells from Canada has aggregated about 3,500,000 shells.

These were some of the interesting facts given by General Alexander Bertram, deputy chairman of the imperial munitions board, in an address to the Canadian Association of Civil Engineers at Ottawa recently.

General Bertram declared that to fill the shell orders already placed and those pending, 45,000,000 pounds of copper and brass would be needed, 1,500,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of resin, and about 800,000,000 pounds of steel. The steel requirements, he said, would tax to the limit the output of every plant in Canada, while the new industry of copper and zinc refining in Canada would be given an unlimited market, with high prices for the output.

Freedom from Asthma. Asthma is one of the most distressing troubles, sudden in its attacks and prolonged in its agonies. Frequently many things are tried, but nothing seems to give hope of relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the one help which can be depended upon. If you have tried other remedies without success, do not fail to get at once a package of this uniformly successful preparation.

Value of Rotation

One plot at the North Dakota Experiment Station that has been in wheat for fifteen years has produced 206 bushels. A similar plot that has been in corn one year followed by wheat three years, and so on throughout the fifteen years, has produced 233¾ bushels of wheat, while another plot on which the corn was manured and followed by three crops of wheat, produced 262¾ bushels of wheat. The total returns for the three plots were: For the first, $109.39, for the second $170.30 and the third $196.09, or nearly twice as much as from the first one. This is a fine demonstration of how the most simple rotation greatly increases the returns.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A nun who accompanied the British women on their return from Belgium to London relates a delightful story of how, recently, a big German officer went into a shop in Brussels and explained to the old woman inside that Germany was ever so many times bigger than Belgium.

"How is it, then," she inquired, "that you can travel through Germany in three weeks, whereas you have taken over a year to get through Belgium, and you are not through yet?" The officer saluted and walked away.

Want All the Credit

Aid Given by Germany's Allies is Discounted in Berlin

The following is one of a series of articles from the pen of a neutral writer whose symapthies are strongly with the allies. He has had what is probably a unique experience in the war zone, and in travelling to neutral countries. In the last twelve months he has visited Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Greece, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain—and some of these countries more than once.

Germany's injustice to Austria and Hungary is a subject not sufficiently understood in enemy or neutral countries. I have constantly heard it suggested that Germany, with her population of 67 millions, is greatly to be admired for her power in fighting so many enemies. Such a statement does a gross injustice to Austria and Hungary. It has always been the fashion to despise Austria as a fighting force and to regard Hungary more from the point of view of music than militarism, but, owing to constant prodding from Berlin, both Austria and Hungary were wonderfully equipped for war from the outset, and are calling up every available man.

One has heard no stories of Austrian or Hungarian lack of shells, and I have been assured by those in a position to know that Austria has never been short of ammunition since the war began, despite her immense expenditure of it.

The Austrian losses and those of Hungary, when I left Germany, had been altogether out of proportion to those of the Germans. The German losses are, of course, greater than those in the published lists, for close examination of the sheets will show that casualties are sometimes withheld either by design or through difficulty of collection for months. In one of the most recent lists I found some casualties nearly a year old, though not many. The Austrian casualty lists are in an altogether chaotic condition.

One does not need the publications of any such figures to know that Vienna and Budapest are in mourning to a degree unprecedented in the history of war. The absence of much display of mourning is misleading. One found out the truth by conversation with Americans in Vienna or Englishmen in Budapest, to whom, by the way, the Hungarians behave well, and, who, at the time of my leaving, were not molested or even interned.

The Hungarians were at the outset astounded to find themselves at war with England; they had never calculated upon such an eventuality. But for the strenuous efforts of Count Tiszo I doubt whether they would have taken the vigorous part in the struggle they have.

It is admitted by Germans, who always sneer at the Austrians, that the Hungariang have fought magnificently. Most of their fighting—though not all—has been against the Russians—their hereditary enemies. It would not have been wise to have brought them against the English or the French.

That there has been much friction between the Germans and the Austrians has been notorious, and it may have been noticed recently that high German personages in their communiques often now refer to the "German-Austro-Hungarian" forces, instead of claiming everything for Germany alone.

Austria has produced no general, and it is true that her upper classes cut a sorry figure in the story of the war. Her terrific losses render it a monstrous injustice that Germans should seize all the credit for successes. If ever it is possible to get from the Germans a full account of what Austria has done it will be found also that the part she has played in keeping the Balkans quiet by exhibitions of force has been notable.

As for the Turks, they are generally mentioned with a laugh by the average German officer. They are admittedly brave, docile—with an extraordinary degree of patience—and are good defensive fighters.

If by any chance success attend the Turks in Gallipoli it will be claimed by Germans as a victory for their organization, barbed wire and machine guns. The Germans do not give anything away, and least of all credit for success.—London Times.

A Wonderful Clock

Petrograd contains the most wonderful clock in the world. There are ninety-five faces to this colossal timepiece, which indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different places, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, and the date according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman, and Hebrew calendars. The works took two years to put together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

The present Serbian army was, in its origin, largely a French product. It was Colonel Mondain, a French officer, lent by Napoleon III., who in 1069, took in hand the organization of the Serbian forces. Colonel Mondain remained in Serbia for six or seven years, and under his tuition French drill and French uniforms were adopted by the Serbian soldiers. That the Serbs thought highly of their foreign drill master is evident from the fact that he was appointed to the double posts of minister of war and commander-in-chief.

"Be careful, sir—be v-e-r-y careful—and remember that you are on oath!" ominously said the pinfeathery young attorney, whose brow bulged like the back of a snapping turtle, addressing a witness. "Now tell us, sir, was every pane of glass in the west window broken when you passed the house."

"They were on the outside," was the cautious reply. "I didn't enter the house to see whether they were also broken on the inside."

Jackie's aunt, on a visit, had admonished him over some trick he had just played upon her.

"Never mind, Jack," remarked his sister. "I don't think she'll stay much longer; she didn't bring any luggage with her."

Jackie was dubious, however.

"I don't know that much," he replied. "Look how that baby is staying on, and he didn't bring any with him."

Profit in Sheep

Manitoba Farmer Tells of the Advantages of Raising Sheep

John Young, Sidney, Man., writes: "I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me $262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at $6.50 per head, $325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at $8.00 per head, $144. The wool sold at an average of $2.07 per head. $103.50. This makes the very nice total of $572.50.

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats fed was easily looked after, and one can make them very comfortable through the long cold winter, with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feed wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy.

"I believe in giving them plenty of room and exercise. Good, wide doors and gates should be used, especially for breeding ewes, and dogs should not be alowed in the field, except the sheep collie, which they don't seem to mind.

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm. I also find that they are the best weed-killers. I had several patches of sow thistle, which they killed out, also many other kinds of weeds they destroy."

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Stefansson's Work in North

Finds Records of Explorer's Party on Same Day as Deposited 62 Years Ago

News of the discovery of the Canadian explorer Stefansson of records left by one of the Franklin search parties sixty-two years ago, is contained in the detailed report of his explorations received by the naval service department. The records were those left by McClintock, an explorer who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853. Curiously, they were found by Stefansson on exactly the same date as they were deposited, June 15.

By another coincidence, McClintock's records, left in a cavern near Cape McClintock, tell of the explorer's intention to travel three days westward in search of new land. Stefansson, instead, travelled three days north, and made his discovery of a hitherto unknown land, as has been recorded.

In the cavern were various records, some of which were illegible. Those recorded the fact that McClintock's party were all well, had already examined the southeastern coast, and were about to proceed west.

Stefansson is now in camp on the north end of Bankisland, if he has not already reached Prince Patrick's Island. At the latter place he expects to establish a winter base as far north as possible. In February he will start an exploring trip over the ice of Beaufort Sea. The explorer is of the opinion that the new land he has discovered does not extend very far west until it is defined by narrow channels. On the other side of this channel he hopes to find more new country to add to Canada's far northern possessions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Storing Vegetables

Vegetables must be stored under the conditions that will keep them in the best condition for use. Mr. H. O. Yerner of the North Dakota Experiment Station gives the following pointers: In the first place they should be handled carefully. Bruises form a place for decay germs to enter. The vegetables store best if a little immature. Cabbage, celery and root crops keep best at low temperature, with a fairly moist atmosphere and good ventilation. Onions keep best just above freezing in a dry atmosphere. Squashes and pumpkins need a dry atmosphere at about 50 degrees. Celery when dug is really transplanted, as it has to be kept growing when in storage. Dig it with a good deal of soil on the roots and plant closely in sand or loose, damp soil in a cool cellar or pit. The root crops keep best when buried in sand or soil in a cool place. The vegetables, excepting celery, will keep better if well dried in the sun before being stored.

The re-directed rural school must come nearer to supplying the needs of the people that it serves.

It must increase the earning of its people so that they may have attractive homes, good roads and better schools. Not only must the rural school aid in these things, but it must help the people in the country to see and appreciate the things about them and make the life in the country more tolerable—cause the farmer not to see his soil as lifeless, inert dirt, but as nature's laboratory in which every cultivation and application of fertilizers results in reactions that are beneficial to him.—Rural Educator.

"India continues generously to support the war funds. The movement in Lahore for northern India to supply seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of Punjab, at a cost of $175,000, is progressing. The latest gifts include munition workshops, the loan of mechanics for Ambulance Corps motors, besides various other donations. The native rulers of India have made generous concessions to their subjects who are on active service by exempting them from taxes and granting them other concessions."

The Value of Milk

Milk Proven to be the Most Wonderful of All Drinks

Milk is such a well studied beverage, so necessary to infants and the survival of the human race, so liked and enjoyed as a drink, that it might be well supposed that nothing new could be learned about it. This, however, is not true. Knowledge gathered almost every day proves that, while, in a general sense, there may be nothing new under the sun, there is in detail an abundance of unknown facts yet to be brought to light.

Milk, for instance, is now used by the allies to stimulate all of their soldiers before they go into battle. The Teutons serve their men with beer, but the allies on the western front, thanks to the discovery of the chemical-psychological division of the Pasteur institute in Paris, have found that milk is not only a helpful food, but one of the most powerful stimulants known.

The way this discovery was made, like most great discoveries, was in part accidental and in part deliberate. A large number of puppies, 125 to be precise, were under experiment with various drugs, the purpose of which was to find the relative differences between them in the way of improving the ability of the animals to work a miniature treadmill.

All the well known medicines, such as caffeine, strychnine, digitalis, quinine, and a long list of drugs were inoculated into the young creatures, and their energy, power, endurance, and strength were measured in accordance with the speed, time, fatigue, respiration, and heart beat. The puppies thus tested were found to exhibit varying degrees of vitality and strength under the influence of the drugs given, but were sooner or later more exhausted after a burst of Herculanean strength, artifically produced, than when left to themselves.

After each training exercise and experiment, the investigators were accustomed to reward the little tired creatures by giving them different foods such as sugar, beef juice, milk roast, milk, and candies. This soon put the doggies on their feet again and they were put back into their comfortable quarters to sleep, rest, and be ready for the next day's research.

One of the investigators one day observed that three of the puppies that seeemd to have an instinctive dislike to meat broth, candies, and bread, had been, consequently, fed almost exclusively upon cow's milk, seemed to be growing faster and also to be more active and muscular and less given to falling immediately to sleep than the others. He called his colleague's attention to this. At first they were loath to attribute the superior energy of these three puppies to the milk. Dr. Kamband, therefore, determined to secretly give half of the dogs—50 to exact—a half saucer of milk before they were placed upon the miniature treadmills.

There was much amazement when the entire corps of experimenters watched the records that day. The puppies, which had been given the milk, performed their work with a dash and form three times greater than the other sixty odd puppies, were less exhausted and more playful after their work, and did this irrespective of the particular drug which was given them beforehand. Moreover, it was found from that time on that the puppies were more attentive and alert when put to their tasks. All of the dogs were tried in this way and it was found beyond preadventure that milk showed a slowing of the pulse, strengthened the heart and muscles, toned up the whole animal, and acted as an undoubted stimulant of the most efficient type.

When beer, claret, white wine and other liquors were tried upon these baby dogs, not only were they not stimulated, but they were found to become dull, sluggish, and literally "dogged" in their work. The pulse and respiration went fast and outwardly deceived as if it were stimulating them. As a matter of fact, it could be seen on the charts that they were weak and not living up to past performances.

Upon the publication of these results, the military authorities of Paris and London published their new anti-alcohol laws. Absinthe is to be used to make high explosives and October 10th was set as the last day for treating in England.

Milk itself has now been found to have all the qualities of a true elixir of life. It contains sugar, minerals, oils and fats, albumins, starches and water. These are all the foods necessary to man. Now it is also seen to contain some mysterious and magic power of not only whipping up the living tissue, but holding them pleasantly to the task without the subsequent reaction and collapse so usual with strychnine, quinine, ergot, and other artificial stimulants.

Furthermore, drugs are prone to set up bad habits and also to send up blood pressure to varying degrees, whereas milk is a vital tonic, an essential food, and the sort of a tonic that leaves not the slightest trace of harm behind. The French government, realizing this, has ordered all cafe proprietors to push the sale of milk as a beverage superior to coffee, tea, cocoa, and all the popular soft drinks.—(Dr.) J. K. Hirshberg.



Strength Past Fifty Years

can be maintained by adapting the right nourishment, and Nature's own oil-food in *Scott's Emulsion* has strengthened thousands of men and women to continue their work and usefulness for many years.

Scott's Emulsion is a food, a medicine and a tonic to keep the blood rich, avoid rheumatism and thwart nervous conditions. It is free from injurious acids or any harmful drugs. The best physicians prescribe it. 14-50

CUTLERY

Quickly and Easily Polished with



Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions, 10c

Plowing Wet Soil

Wet Soil Usually Becomes Hard and Cloddy After Being Ploughed

Sandy soils are usually not injured by handling when wet; but the case is different with clay soils. A fair quality of brick can be made from any heavy clay soil by working it thoroughly when wet and then drying it in the sun. The effect produced by working clay soils wet is known as puddling. Irrigation ditches in the west are puddled by first flooding them to make them muddy and then driving bands of sheep along in this mud. This makes the bottom impervious to water and prevents loss from leakage. If a clay soil is plowed, or even harrowed, when too wet it is more or less puddled. In this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. Old roadways that have been thoroughly puddled from traffic in all kinds of weather may be distinguished in fields many years after they have been plowed up and put into cultivation.

The proper time to plow land is when it is just moist enough to break up mellow, neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard nor dry enough to break up in large clods; or, as the southern farmer puts it, when the soil has a good season in it. If continued rain follows wet plowing, little harm follows; but hot, dry winds would soon leave only a mass of unmanageable clods. In spring and midsummer plowing, particularly, it is of the utmost importance to run the harrow immediately after the plow. This prevents the formation of clods. For late fall plowing, the clods are no disadvantage, for they will be broken up by freezing and thawing during the winter.

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which result from the depredations of worms.

Germany's Future

Famine and Privation May Soon Lead to a Revolution

Within the German empire there are signs and portents that recall vividly the first mutterings of the storm that broke upon France at the revolution. We are told that the supply of food in Germany is abundant, yet the chancellor under authority given him has just fixed the price at which potatoes may be sold by the producer and by the marketman. There is enough to spare of everything, yet the prices of the commonest commodities are under government control. Nobody goes hungry, but the people have been warned that they must not carry their clamor for butter and table supplies to the point of breaking the grocer's windows, and the severe penalties imposed upon rioters have been officially called to their attention. The last issue of imperial bonds are paid for in paper, since the people long ago surrendered practically all the gold in their possession to the imperial bank. By this process of bond issue the government can be kept in paper funds indefinitely, but in spite of price regulations the discount upon the paper currency will increase. One measure of the discount was the very disquieting increase in prices of commodities. —New York Times.

Ridge up the Land

How the winter's frosts can mellow up the soil! Old, hard clay fields, if plowed up late in the fall, left in ridges just as a field of turnips or of corn, will be frozen through, and the roots and all vegetable humus will be frozen. Alternate freezing and thawing will break down their fibrous integuments, and with the final thawing out of spring the warm sun can penetrate in turn. Decomposition will set free the elements in the vegetable matter. It will combine with the elements of the soil. Chemical activity will increase and the stores of plant food in both the soil and the vegetable matter will be set free. How the young plants will feed upon it and grow!

It pays to ridge up the land in the late fall. Especially after a wet season such as the one just past, its benefits to heavy land will be big. Old sods will work down in the springtime into nice, mellow seed beds, and the harmful inhabitants will have been exposed to the cold and frost and will be dead. It will pay well in many ways to ridge up the fields before the close of winter.

"I'm afraid, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, rather severely, "that I will never meet you in heaven."

"Why? What you been doin'?"

The Constant Little Hen

This is Just About the Layers-on, and Off

Some people's always sneerin', or, at best, a-crackin' jokes at the patient and persistent, perservin' sort of folks. It's mebbe true they got no style and not much dash and darin', but they're somethin' like my Little Hen—their qualities are wearin'. And these high and fancy flyers mebbe have a sort of use, but they don't match up a minute with the pluggers who produce; and lemme say the world at large kin not afford to scoff at the hen which keeps a-layin' on, while other hens lay off.

Now, some lay off most always—they're the common sort of shirkers—and others just lay, off and on—the mejium brand of workers—but sometimes one you'll find that lays as stidy as the dawn; no matter who's a-layin' off, she keeps a-layin' on! Though the farmer goes a-golfin' and the hired man goes swimmin', and the wife goes on a lecture tour concernin' "Votes for Women;" though the cow gits in the cornfield and the old sow wrecks her trough, this little hen keeps layin' on, though all the farm lays off.

It's true the hen that lays right on don't get to keep the eggs; it's true most peggers peg away at other people's pegs; but if them eggs and pegs is worth the layin' and the drivin', my hat is off to them that does the job by dally strivin'! And there's music in the cackle of the constant little hen that does her dooty every day instid of now and then; and if I could peroration like a Webster or a Gough I'd do it for the layers-on again the layers-off.—Edmund Vance Cooke.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

No Escape For Germany

The neutral nations that succeeded so well in restraining their impatience and holding their peace while Belgium was being devastated will need to hold their peace still a little longer while the war proceeds such lengths as will place Belgium securely on her feet again.

The neutral powers which had nothing to say while Germany was winning battles in all directions are now being influenced in a hundred secret ways, to intervene with proposals for peace on such terms as will permit Germany to retain a good deal of her plunder, but more particularly to escape the retribution for her crimes which now menaces her in whichever direction she looks. There is to be no such escape for Germany. —Toronto Star.

Only the uniformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Manure Valuable

The best results from manure will be secured when it is hauled direct to the field, six or eight loads per acre, to be plowed under for corn or top dressed on pasture or grass land. It will benefit these crops and also the grain crops that follow. When fresh manure is to be applied to a grain crop top dress with it six or eight loads, or if rotted manure is available it can be plowed under. On the North Dakota Experiment Station farm manure applied to corn lands, six loads per acre, has increased the corn and the following three wheat crops enough to make a return of $1.50 per load.

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran, "How and when was slavery introduced into America?"

To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London Company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A BIG TASK FOR CANADA TO FACE AS SOON AS THE WAR IS ENDED

A READJUSTMENT TO MEET THE NEW CONDITIONS

The Great Problem of Restoring to Useful Occupations a Very Considerable Proportion of Canada's Male Population Which will be out of Employment After the War

The war may not be over till the fall of 1916, but the result is no longer in doubt. In less than a year Canada will have to readjust her productive machinery so that employment may be found not only for a quarter-million of returning soldiers withdrawn from industry at various times since August, 1914, but for considerably over a hundred thousand men engaged at present in the production of shells, rifles, uniforms, accoutrements, and general military supplies.

This vast host to be restored to the occupations of peace represents more than one in four of all males in Canada between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. The census of 1911 showed that the Dominion then had a very great preponderance of men, especially between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine, indicating that immigration had consisted largely of men in the prime of life. There were 385,855 men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and only 320,435 women. The disparity of the sexes was even greater between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine, the men numbering 370,494 and the women 287,684. This marked excess of men over women of corresponding age continues until the period fifty to fifty-five years is reached, in which the men total 152,718 and the women 132,366.

These figures conclusively prove that tens of thousands of the returning soldiers must be absolutely foot loose, with no family ties drawing them back to the places whence they came, and no home circle to re-absorb them. That fact makes Canada's task much more complex, for it may involve a great congestion of labor at a few points instead of the spreading of the army of the returning soldiers over the entire Dominion. The need of the moment is complete co-ordination between the various governmental organizations of the country—national, provincial and civic—so that the men will be effectively aided in finding places where they can add to the productivity of the Dominion. For the maimed and the broken down in health there will doubtless be preference in the filling of posts in the public service, but they will form a relatively small proportion of the total. The great mass of Canada's soldiers and shell makers must become cultivators of the soil, miners, mechanics and unskilled industrial workers. The railway and the town building booms are over, and tens of thousands of railway laborers and of men formerly engaged in the building trades will have to change their occupations.

To accomplish this without serious hardship it will be necessary to set Canadian scientists to work searching out new processes upon which successful manufacturing enterprises may be built up, and to organize the back-to-the-land movement in a way not heretofore attempted. Millions have been spent in the past upon bringing in settlers who, when they took possession of their homesteads, were left to shift for themselves, although wise counsel and financial help were then more needed than ever before. If Canada is to utilize her magnificent grain and pasture lands as the chief source of her future prosperity some of the care bestowed upon and the favors accorded to the manufacturing industries of the cities must be directed to the agriculturist. The government cannot by legislation enhance the prices obtained by grain growers for their export surplus, because prices for such products are set in the world's open markets, but it can arrange that the farmer shall be provided with cheap capital through land credit banks such as most progressive nations already have, and it can lessen the cost of transportation, as well as teach the newcomer what to do and what to leave undone in the cultivation of his land.

The great problem of restoring to useful productive occupations a very considerable proportion of Canada's adult male population will be upon us before many months. What are those in authority doing to face and solve it?—Toronto Globe.

Brutal Treatment of Russian Prisoners

Germans Tie Them to Bench and Lash Their Bare Bodies

The following story of German treatment of Russian prisoners is printed by the Russky-Slovo of Moscow, which sent a correspondent to the occupied parts of Poland, where he spent two months. The story comes from a Russian prisoner who escaped from a German prison.

This man was made a prisoner in Fay, and interned with a lot of others in Posen. But in the words of the prisoner:

"One day the sergeant said to us: 'Take pickaxes and spades and come along with us.'

"'What are we to do?' we asked.

"'Dig trenches,' he replied.

"'It is better to die, comrades,' said our non-commissioned officer, 'than to break our oath of fidelity.' 'Yes, yes,' we shouted, 'we will not fight our own people.'

"The Germans then tried to force us, but we lay down and fought and struggled. Finally the sergeant said, 'I'll teach you a lesson.' A wooden bench was brought in and we were lined up against it and our hands and feet tied. They took four of us at a time and beat us with sticks over our bare bodies. This was done in the presence of the townspeople, who wept and called out, 'Enough, you beasts.'

"A Catholic priest in his surplice blessed us with his crucifix."

Battle 7,000 Feet Up

Dizzy Heights on Which the Battle Rages in the Alps

Those familiar with the most noted of Alpine heights will follow the Italian campaign with intense interest.

The Italians fighting in the Trentino have gained a real success in the capture of the Col di Lana, north of the Dolomites, which gives them control of a main road running southwest ti Trent. Lately the Italians attacked on the summit of the Salesel ridge (about 7,000 feet high), a pivot of the enemy's defence consisting of a redoubt and a number of contiguous trench works.

The enemy's lines of defence having been wrecked by artillery, the infantry charged them with the bayonet and carried them taking prisoners 277 Kaiser Jager (Alpine troops), 9 of whom were officers, 8 machine guns, and much war material.

Along the Isonzo front the Italian troops renewed their attacks and carried positions in the Plava sector and on the Podgora heights. Four hundred and eighty prisoners were taken. In the Carso progress was made along the northern slopes of Mount San Michele and towards San Martino del Carso.

All of these names are very familiar to those who travel, or are interested in what has been for years the great holiday playground of Europe.

The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, represented by over 200 reeves and councillors, in annual convention at Stonewall resolved to petition the Manitoba government to levy a tax of one mill for five years on all assessable property for the Manitoba Patriotic Fund in aid of the soldiers' dependents.

Nearly 50 per cent. urged that the tax be two mills to cover all patriotic demands. The one mill rate will provide by tax $600,000 a year and if the demand on the Patriotic Fund continues to increase as in the past year, another $400,000 will be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

Pro-German Papers in U. S.

Still Coming to Canada, Says Prof. Riethdorf, and He Declares They Are Badly Informed

Prof. F. V. Riethdorf, late of Woodstock College, who is presenting the case of the allies among Canadians of German birth and descent in Western Ontario, is indignant that German-American newspapers still find their way to Ontario, and spoke of the misleading statements they contained.

"Up to fifteen years ago," said he, "German-Americans were looked down upon by German officialdom and called traitors. William II. saw the mistake and realized that these immigrants had become influential, and consequently changed his policy. Prince Henry's visit was the first step. Prior to 1900 German newspapers in the United States attacked and criticized German militarism freely. This has changed. The editors were invited to Germany by the Kaiser and entertained royally by him, Hermann Ridder especially. As a result they became and are today more outspoken in approval of everything German than the most outspoken Prussian Junker papers.

"After the outbreak of the war Ridder, in his Staats-Zeitung, published daily a column in English, 'The War From Day to Day,' which was bombastic, full of generalities and false statements, showing gross ignorance of history. While expressing conviction in Germany's ultimate victory, between the lines there can be seen his fear that if the war lasts another year or two there will be another story.

"These articles were signed by him up to his death, although he was not in a physical condition for some time to have been responsible for them. One of his young sons, who continues the articles under his own signature, must have been responsible for them long before the death of his father. This young man is the American-born son of an American-born father, for Hermann Ridder was born in New York. He knows no more about German conditions in Germany than a schoolboy of twelve years of age, and he is now the editor of the leading German newspaper on the American continent, trying to instruct persons of German blood in Canada and the United States.

"It is a pleasure to me to see three leading New York papers, the Times, Evening Post and World, edited by Messrs. Ochs, Villard and Pulitzer, all of German descent. Villard even being a native German, doing their share in the interes. of the allies."

Each His Share

These are the days when people are delving into figures to prove their side of the case. The liquor dealers are trying to show that prohibition has been a failure morally, socially, financially, and economically. The prohibitionists prove the contrary. The following has been worked out by one ardent anti-saloon person:

From a bushel of corn, the distiller gets four gallons of whisky, which retails at $16.80; the farmer gets 45c; the government gets $4.40; the railroad company gets 80c; the manufacturer gets $4; the drayman gets 15c; the retailer gets $7; the consumer gets drunk; the wife gets hungry; the children get rags; the politician gets office.

Japan and the War

But the great part Japan has played in the Far East in the present war is not yet realized. Her power has been exercised against Germany in many ways, and the chances are that with a Japanese-Russian alliance the Germany of post-bellum time will never again secure a foothold in the Far East.—Ottawa Citizen.

How Spies are Trained

College Training for Pupils in German Spy Methods

The manner in which a spy is trained for his "profession" in the "special" university extension colleges in Germany established for that purpose is graphically described in the Matin of Paris.

One of the most flourishing of these colleges, it is declared, is that of Lorrach, in Baden. The recruitment of pupils is carried on as follows: Advertisements skilfully inserted in the lists of situations vacant appear in the newspapers.

Usually they are worded to this effect: "Highly remunerative situation offered to a person of trust having a good knowledge of French, English or Russian."

On being provisionally accepted, the candidate for employment is at once drafted into the "university." There a certain "herr doctor" takes him in hand and instructs him in the high science of depriving foreign nations of their military secrets.

At the end of a course which varies in length according to their ability, pupils are given a diploma testifying to their fitness for their official functions, and shortly afterwards they emerge from their chrysalis state as full fledged functionaries figuring on the salary list of the empire.

The "university" of Lorrach is a mixed institution where women largely outnumber the men. The Germans have always had recourse as much as possible to women as being more adroit or less liable to suspicion in the exercise of their delicate operations.

The teaching imparted is at once theoretical and practical. In the first place, illustrated charts or water color pictures are exhibited to the pupils, representing, down to the most minute details, the uniforms of the French, Russian and British armies.

Subsequently they are shown photographs of rifles, machine guns, shells, etc. In due time they are instructed in the internal military organization of the country where they are destined to operate—in its effective, the composition of its garrisons, and the nature of its fortified places.

Technical experts then explain to them the strategic utilization of railways, the importance for purposes of mobilization of the various railway stations, and other subjects of a similar nature. They are further instructed as to the means of noting with discretion and rapidity the information obtained.

One of these means, among scores of others, is the following: A spy passing through a town in France or England observes the presence there of four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and one of artillery.

All the spy has to do is to underline on a page of his railway guide the name of the town, after which he affixes a small prearranged sign beneath or at the side of the numbers 4, 2 and 1 appearing on the same page.

Germany's Ambition

Turkey Has Been Really a German Colony For Some Time

A fact which Great Britain has been slow to realize was brought out in a recent lecture in London, Eng., by Naval Lieut.-Commander J. Wedgewood, when he said that before the war the Germans had such a hold on the Turkish empire that it was fast becoming a German colony.

The Germans wanted to re-establish their trade and their commercial supremacy. There, too, they looked back on the recent history, and they said that the German empire was formed not so much by the capture of Paris as by the Zollverein.

He was confident that it was upon her Customs Union they based their hopes of the greater German empire about which they dreamed.

From Antwerp to Bagdad had been in their minds, and if they could not get Antwerp, from Hamburg to Bagdad would be just as good. If they could force these small Balkan countries and the Turkish empire into this Customs Union they would be able to force Austria also.

The speaker said he did not think the Germans would risk any of their Pomeranian Grenadiers if there were any Turks whom they could send to drive us out of Gallipoli. They would leave us to enjoy the sand and flies.

We did not want to waste our troops at too many points, and he contended that we could hold a strip of the Suez with a comparatively small force with the latest devices, so long as they were well protected with barbed wire and with redoubts, and put trenches down well to the east of the canal.

Personally, he thought nothing could be more satisfactory than that the enemy should get well into Asia Minor. Many of them had gone before, and they had not come back.

Serbia Appeals to America

Stricken Serbia appeals to the American people for aid. The appeal was framed by Father Vel Nicolai.

"The United States and the institutions of North America were created as a protest against conditions prevailing in old Europe. Serbia, a little America in Europe, has had a hard fate, because of her democratic tendencies.

"After five hundred years of black slavery, Serbia freed herself from the Mohammedan Sultan. But now a Christian Kaiser, himself preaching Christ the merciful, considers it a glory to crush and enslave this little Christian nation, just blossoming into the light of freedom.

"The people of Serbia do not hate the people of Schiller and Goethe, but wonder why the Kaiser is imitating the Sultan in his destructive work.

"Serbia is silently, painfully fighting and dying. Facing starvation, she appeals for aid. Only America can relieve Serbia."

Raise Acadian Regiment

Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has given permission to raise an Acadian regiment for New Brunswick. The population of New Brunswick includes from 30,000 to 40,000 Acadians, and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in raising at least one battalion from the young men of French descent.

The Farmer's Lot

Usually the Success Attained on the Farm Compares Very Favorably With That of the City Dweller

In conversation recently with a well-to-do farmer he complained to us mildly regarding his lot. "My wife and I," he said, "have been thinking of selling our farm and going to some section where land is cheaper and buy a farm or quit farming as we find that we must work hard early and late to make interest on our investment and a reasonable profit or labor income."

We said to him, "You came to your present farm with very little capital, didn't you?"

"Yes," he replied, "we had but little when we began farming and we now own our place and a good herd of cattle. We live well and can afford about all the things we desire. But our work is confining. We must be on hand every day in the year and good help is often hard to get."

"Did you ever stop to consider," we queried, "that any man who is successful and accumulates something for a rainy day or old age must apply himself closely to his work. The man in the office, store, or shop may not be confined to his job as many hours a day as the farmer, but when you consider the things he must do around his home and in various other ways, the successful man in the city works as many hours per day as the successful farmer. If you will look about you and note the income of those you know in the city, how many of them have done as well as you have? How many of them own their own homes and have them paid for? How many of them hold jobs or do work that you would prefer to yours?"

"Well," he said, "I hadn't thought of it in that light or angle before."

He could think of a few who, perhaps, were doing better, but the many were not as fortunate as this farmer. We have often thought if every farmer could fully understand the struggle of the city folk and know their life as they know it, their work as they find it, that the farmer would be more contented and satisfied with his lot. The grass looks greener and more inviting on the other side of the fence and the other fellow's lot is likely to appear easier and more satisfying than ours. The trouble is, we do not know the other fellow's job, his struggles, and disappointments.

We should remember that happiness cannot be created by money or position, nor can it be found by looking for it. If you think it can, look about and see if people of wealth and good positions are all happy and if those who have sought happiness through a life of ease have found it. True happiness comes only through doing useful work, rendering a useful service, and by the possession of useful knowledge. The farmer who does not understand and appreciate the wonders of nature or take any interest in his farm work, except the dollars which he can gather, will find little happiness. His lot is drudgery. But the farmer of knowledge and understanding gets enjoyment out of making plants grow; out of seeing animals develop; out of the birds of the field; out of the rising sun to its restful glow of evening; and out of the stars as they come forth in their nightly sparkle. The lot of such a farmer is happiness.

Inspected the Regiment

The commanding officer of a certain regiment was much troubled about the persistent untidiness of one of his men. Reprimand and punishment had proved to be of no avail.

A brilliant idea struck the colonel. Why not march the man up and down the whole line of the regiment and shame him into decency?

It was done. The untidy warrior, who hailed from the Emerald Isle, was ordered to exhibit himself and march up and down the entire regiment, and the men were told to have a good look at him.

After the ordeal was over the unabashed son of Erin halted, saluted the colonel, and said in the hearing of the whole corps:

"Dirtiest regiment I iver inspected, sor."

War Invalids to Average 150 Weekly

Arrivals of Canadian invalids from the hospitals of England and France are expected to number 150 per week for the next three months. This means that within that period practically two thousand invalids will have to be provided for by the Dominion hospitals commission.

Germany's Naval Stronghold

When Heligoland Belonged to the British Empire, and a German Prophecy

A most important part of the German naval defence is the island of Heligoland in the North Sea, commanding the western entrance to the Kiel Canal.

It is now a mass of concreted cement, heavily fortified, and is the great naval base behind the shelter of which Germany's fleets cower in safety.

One of the old English coastguards who were stationed on Heligoland has recently given a description of this strongly fortified German island, as it appeared before it was acquired from Great Britain.

"The island was only a small one," he said, "barely a mile long and about half a mile broad.

There were 2,300 inhabitants, and, apart from the governor, Lieut.-Colonel Maxse, his suite, and the coastguards, the population was mainly German. In the summer the island was a very fashionable watering-place, and almost every house was a boarding house, but only the nobility of Germany could afford to go there.

The island was perfectly flat on the top, which consisted of a kind of red clay, and provided no shelter for man or beast. Heavy ordnance could not be placed on the top. The lower portion of the island consisted of rock, and was absolutely rotten, the heavy winter frosts bringing down hundreds of tons of soil at a time.

"Along the east side there were high cliffs, at the base of which the lower town was situated. The distance from the edge of the cliffs to high water mark was about 500 feet, and this was the only available piece of ground where Zeppelin sheds could be erected.

Whenever we used the guns in practice the concussion brought down tons of earth. I don't think it is any wonder that the Germans have made it a cement island.

British dreadnoughts could lie off Heligoland and level the lot in half an hour. A fact which serves to illustrate the exceedingly rotten condition of the island geologically is that about sixty yards from the main island there stands a pinnacle 200 feet high, which was undoubtedly at one time a part of Heligoland. Numbers of birds nest and lay there in the season.

"About 1,800 miles from Heligoland there was a small island called Sandy Island, at the back of which the French Fleet lay during the Franco-Prussian war.

Shortly after the Germans had defeated the French a German noble said to me, 'Some day the German Fleet will lie at the back of Sandy Island, Heligoland will be a German possession, and the next thing we will do will be to have England.' I said to him, 'You had better come over to England, and we will give you a taste of our roast beef.' The first two boasts have come true, but the Germans haven't got England yet.

You will see, however, what they had in their minds even at that time. Very few English visitors used to go to Heligoland, and the German holiday makers even then began to look on it as a German possession."

A Grim Story

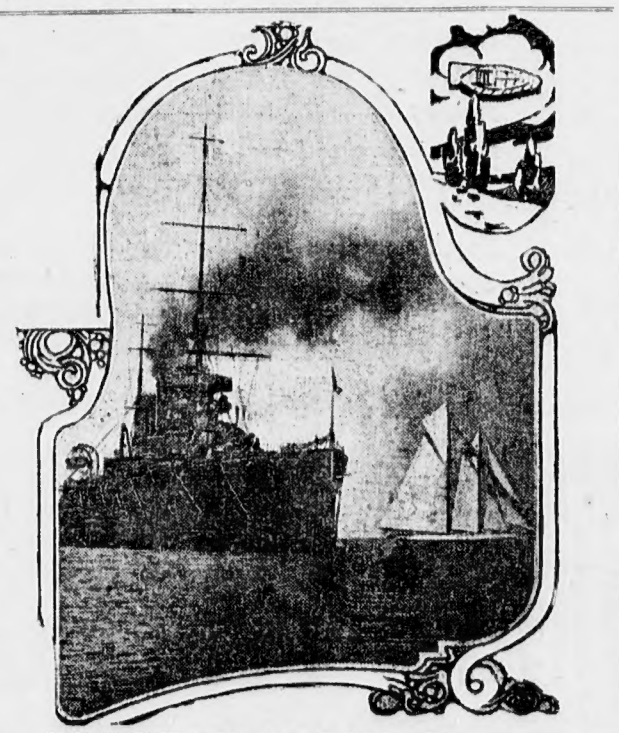
Pathetic Scene Witnessed in a Railway Carriage in Germany

"Vorwarts" vouches for the following story, and publishes it without comment:

"The other day a woman travelling from Bremen to Oldenburg had a terrible experience. In the compartment into which she mounted, two young girls and a man accompanying a woman were already seated. The woman began almost at once to count on her fingers, 'one, two, three,' repeating these words at short intervals. The two girls tittered and made remarks to one another about the extraordinary behaviour of the woman. Every time the woman counted her three fingers the girls, without thinking that probably there was something behind her strange conduct, renewed their giggling.

"The man who accompanied the woman, irritated at their silly laughter, turned to them with the remark, 'You will perhaps cease your stupid giggling when I tell you that this is my wife, and that she has lost three sons in battle. I am taking her to an asylum.'

"It was terribly quiet in the carriage."



BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER "QUEEN MARY"

THE PROTEST OF A TIMID NATION WILL CARRY BUT LITTLE WEIGHT

COL. ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES A PACIFICIST POLICY

He Declares that the Criminal Responsibility of Germany for the Hideous Crimes Against Civilization Must be Shared as Well by the Neutral Nations

'A nation too timid to protect its own men, women and children from murder and outrage and too timid even to speak on behalf of Belgium, will not carry much weight by 'protest' or 'insistence' on behalf of the suffering Jews and Armenians," says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Dr. Samuel P. Dutton, secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The letter, which was made public by Dr. Dutton, is a vigorous denunciation of the U.S. policy in the present war. Colonel Roosevelt says that "as long as this government proceeds, whether as regards Mexico or as regards Germany, whether as regards the European war or as regards Belgium, on the principles of the peace-at-any-price man, of the professional pacificist, just so long will it be as absolutely ineffective for international righteousness as China itself." All of the "terrible iniquities" of the last sixteen months can be traced, says Colonel Roosevelt, to the initial wrong of which Belgium is the victim, and the "criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States."

The Colonel says: "We have refused to do our duty by Belgium; we refuse to do our duty by Armenia, because we have defied peace at any price, because we have preached and practised that evil pacificism which is the complement to and the encouragement of alien militarism. Such pacificism puts peace above righteousness, safety in the present above both duty in the present and safety in the future.

All of the terrible iniquities of the last year and a half, including this crowning iniquity of the wholesale slaughter of the Armenians, can be traced directly to the initial wrong committed on Belgium by her invasion and subjugation; and the criminal responsibility of Germany must be shared by the neutral powers, headed by the United States for their failure to protest when this initial wrong was committed.

"For all of this the pacificists who dare not speak for righteousness, and who possess such an unpleasant and evil prominence in the United States, must share the responsibility with the most brutal type of militarists. The weak and timid milk-and-water policy of the professional pacificist is just as responsible as the blood-and-iron policy of the worthless and unscrupulous militarists for the terrible recrudescence of evil on a gigantic scale in the civilized world.

The crowning outrage has been committed by the Turks on the Armenians. They have suffered atrocities so hideous that it is difficult to name them, atrocities such as those inflicted upon conquered nations by the followers of Attila and of Genghis Khan. It is dreadful to think that these things can be done and that this nation nevertheless remains "neutral not only in deed but in thought," between right and the most hideous wrong, neutral between despairing and hunted people, people whose little children are murdered * * * and the victorious and evil wrongdoers.

"Scores of our soldiers have been killed and wounded, hundreds of our civilians, both men and women, have been murdered or outraged in person or property by the Mexicans, and we have not only taken no action, but have permitted arms to be exported to the bandits who were cutting one another's throats in Mexico and who used these arms to kill Americans; and, although we have refused to help our own citizens against any of these chiefs or these bandits, we have now and then improperly helped one chief against another.

"The failure to do our duty in Mexico created the contempt which made Germany rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that accompanied the sinking of the Lusitania, and the failure to do our duty in the case of the Lusitania made Germany, acting through Austria, rightfully think it safe to go into the wholesale murder that marked the sinking of the Ancona.

"The invasion of Belgium was followed by a policy of terrorism toward the Belgian population, the shooting of men, women and children; the destruction of Dinant and Louvain, and many other places; the bombardment of unfortified places, not only by ships and by land forces, but by aircraft, resulting in the killing of many hundreds of civilians—men, women and children—in England, France, Belgium and Italy; in the destruction of mighty temples and great monuments of art, in Rheims, in Venice, in Verona. The devastation of Poland and of Serbia has been awful beyond description, and has been associated with infamies surpassing those of the dreadful religious and racial wars of seventeenth-century Europe.

"Such deeds as have been done by the nominally Christian powers in Europe, from the invasion of Belgium by Germany to the killing of Miss Cavell by the German government, things done wholesale, things done retail, have been such as we had hoped would never again occur in civilized warfare. They are far worse than anything that has occurred in such warfare since the close of the Napoleonic contests a century ago. Such a deed as the execution of Miss Cavell, for instance, would have been utterly impossible in the days of the worst excitement during our civil war."

Socialists Want Peace

World Will Shudder When it Knows What is Happening in Austria

Declaring that war has made slaves of the Austro-Hungarian people, Socialists in the dual monarchy are secretly circulating a manifesto demanded peace. The Socialist newspaper Soltbrecht publishes the following as the text of the manifesto:

"There never was liberty in Austria, and since the war began what we have been submitting to is terrible. There is no constitutional justice, and the executioners have a lot of work to do. When the civilized world learns what is really happening in Austria it will shudder with horror. We don't want to dwell upon the long series of death sentences passed upon Czech citizens, but we speak of the sentences inflicted upon Socialists simply for exchanging Socialistic ideas.

"Lopger has been hanged for publishing a brochure demanding peace. That is how the Austrian government, which pretends to combat barbarity, is acting. We summon foreign aid to save us. Austrian subjects have become slaves. We are forced to be enthusiastic Czechs, Italians and Slavs are forced to be patriots.

"From ministry to policemen all the members of the government are swindlers. That is particularly the case in Bohemia.

"We don't want to see Austria victorious. We want to see her beaten. The government declares that the war has liberated Poland, but to what end? Now it wants Poland put under Hapsburg dictatorship. Only through the downfall of the House of Hapsburg can Austria continue to live and democratic ideas triumph. The shameful ultimatum to Serbia would never have been sent if a real parliament had existed.

"The Hapsburgs wanted to do to Serbia what was done to Switzerland centuries ago. We are going to fight for a democratic republic. Let the governmet dare ask the people what they think of war. We don't for war. After the war we shall include the French, who found a way to a republic through revolution."

Expresses Sympathy with Cause

Sympathy for the allies was expressed in a declaration of the new Portuguese cabinet. The ministry declared it would abstain from all party politics, and adhere strictly to a national policy, adding:

"The government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by parliament upon the subject of the attitude of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation, lending co-operation to right and justice defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assured of their full moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since then."

One-Tenth of Horses At Front Have Died

Most of These Killed in Battle—How Canadians' Animals Are Cared For

Statistics furnished by the Remounts and Veterinary Branch of the Militia department show that so far only 10 per cent. of the Canadian horses at the front were killed in battle. There are now approximately 75,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, each infantry division having 6,250 horses.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of twenty-seven men.

The mobile section takes care of the horses in the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If, however, the troops are on the move, all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to railhead, from where they go by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they become fit for duty they were sent to the regiment depot, where they are reissued for further use.

Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once are taken in and treated so successfully that in due course they become fit for duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of six hundred and seven horses sent on one occasion to the field veterinary hospital only twelve died.

Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section or field hospital, his wounds are carefully treated, and every care given him.

When these horses are being hurried away to the hospital fresh horses are being constantly brought to the front to replace them.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among the battery and transport horses reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their places. Although our guns were within three hundred yards of the enemy there never was a waggon or gun lost. Cases of horses with ten bullets in them have been known to report complete recovery within a very few weeks; in fact, some wounded horses have been back to the line within a week.

It is interesting to note the war horses' diet. They are fed three times a day, and get an allowance of eighteen pounds of hay, twelve pounds of oats, eight pounds of straw, or in lieu of this four pounds extra hay and two pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value, malt, sugar, beets, vegetables, etc.

The Canadian horses are reported to be rolling in fat since they have gone to France.

Sale Opens Saturday Jan. 29, AT 9 A.M.

BIG 13 DAY SALE

Remember Op'ning day Sat. JAN 29th 9 am

Public Wireless Message Containing News of Vital Importance to every Man in Gleichen and Vicinity. News of the Grand, Gigantic and Glorious

$10,000 CLOTHING SALE

OF THE HICKS TRADING Co. Gleichen.

Look These Prices Over and Consider What a Sale of This Kind Means to YOU--Then Get the Bargains

A broadside Fired Your Way.

With utter disregard for values the scythe of our big $10,000 sale has cut deep swaths in every line of clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings. Just run your eyes over this partial list of prices, then ask yourself frankly did you ever see such a combination of quality and low prices.

So many bargains we can't print them all but we can show you.

Don't this sound good—Penman's heavy all wool underwear, regular value $3 00 Sale Price	$1.95
Heavy wool sox. Regular 50c. a pair. Sale price 3 pair	1.00
All wool shirts. $2. Values	1.35
Large assortment of English corduroy shirts. Reg. 2.50 now	1.95
Sheep lined coats, regular 12 00 value. Now selling at....	8.00
Reg. 9.50 values now.....	6.50
Reg. 7.50 values now.....	4.95
Mackinaw coats, reg. 5.50.	3.45
Sweaters, reg. 6.50 now..	4.95
Reg. 4.00 now selling for.	2.75
Special 1.25 wool shirts..	95
Neckwear from America's largest manufacturers, reg. .75c and 1 00 Sale Price.....	.45
Cold weather necessities— MITTS reg. 1.75 now.....	1.45
Reg. 1 65 now.....	1.25
Reg. 1.25 now.....	.95
Wool mitts, reg. 40c. now	.25
Sox reg. 35c pair now 4 pr	1.00
$27 00 Furlined coats now	19.00
Mocha Fur Lined Mitts, reg. 2.50 Sale price.....	1.75
An absolute necessity— Sheeplined larrigans, reg. 85c, now Selling for.....	.65
Handkerchiefs selling at...	.10

Extra Help Wanted to take care of the rush of eager Bargain Hunters.

Hesitation Spells Loss!

Procrastination is the Thief of Time. Don't let yourself miss this opportunity to buy Winter Wear at such phenominal prices as we offer you

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about the standing of HICKS---He has sold to every home in the Gleichen District and surrounding territory and has made and gained hundreds of satisfied customers. Now, at this sale, by honest dealing, quantity and quality, good value for every dollar you spend with us, we hope to make the name of HICKS famous throughout the entire district.

Magnetic Power---and Why!

The Great Drawing Power of this Sale will be LOW PRICES for the Very Best Merchandise that it is possible to buy. Everything sold will be guaranteed to give perfect satisiaction in every respect or we will refund your money as cheerfully as we took it.

FREE. FREE. FREE.

To the first 25 people entering our store on the Opening Day a ticket will be given for a drawing to take place at 8:30 p.m. opening night.

FIRST PRIZE, $6.00 STETSON HAT

This Sale Offers Wonderful Economy

-:- -:-

LISTEN! In advertising no one is compelled to tell the truth but investigation will prove the real facts. Every statement in our advertising can be relied upon. We can't afford to misrepresent the merchandise, neither do we wish to. Bluff wont work in a real game as you are liable to be called with a busted flush.—Not for us.

Specials from the Clothing Department

Men's Suits in Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges, suits that sold regularly at $30.00 and $32.50 now..... **$22.50**

Within reach of all. Regular $25.00 and $27 50 values. Latest American styles. Made in Canada... **$19.50**

Suits good for every day wear, nifty and good wearers. Regular $15.00 suits now selling at..... **$9.45**

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